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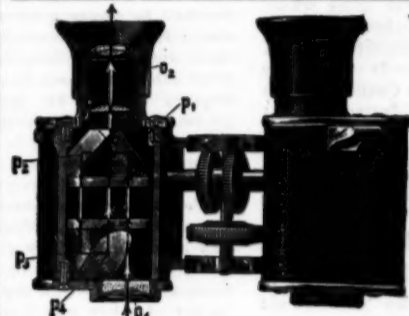
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A CRITIC CRITICISED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 3, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Your editorial, in your recent issue, on Gen. Shafter, both astonished and disappointed me. It astonished me in that your paper could not give the credit for the campaign in front of Santiago to whom it belonged, and it disappointed me in its unjustness. The credit for that whole campaign belongs to the enlisted men of the Army, and to the officers immediately over them, and not one iota to the Commanding General of that corps. Gen. Shafter was not a fit man to send in the first place, and he has more than showed his inefficiency since. For a paper like yours to stand up for him shows either that it does not know what it is talking about, or that it is toadying to the authorities. The entire Army, except those who want something from the powers that be, know how badly Shafter botched things. Officers and enlisted men, returning from Santiago have made known their disgust at the way in which the expedition was handled, and at the conduct of its commander. You quote ———. He is not above toadying to the politicians, and hence his opinion is valueless. I have always hoped that your paper would be fair and just, but I am sorry to say that it has hit far from the mark this time. An Army man is writing to you and knows what he is talking about, and it is hoped in the future, for the sake of justice, that the "Army and Navy Journal" will not lower itself to cater to politicians, or be so shamefully ignorant again.

(Nom de plume)

ALBERT CLAYTON.

No one who is familiar with the "Army and Navy Journal," or who has any conception of the idea of military authority and subordination, should be either astonished or disappointed at finding us giving credit for a successful campaign to the general officer under whose authority it was conducted, especially when that campaign gives proof of design and intelligent direction. The Navy would have had General Shafter concentrate his strength on the left and take Morro Castle, so as to admit them to the harbor of Santiago. Instead of that he extended his right, and by enclosing his enemy in a semi-circular line of fire and cutting off retreat forced Cervera's fleet to its destruction and compelled the surrender of Santiago. When so great a result is accomplished by a given means it is idle to discuss whether it might not better have been accomplished by other and untried means.

We have had sufficient experience with the Army to know that it is always the Adjutant who "runs the old man," the headquarters clerk who runs the Department, and the commanding officer's wife who runs the post, but until these facts are brought to our official notice, as it were we cannot take cognizance of them. In a proper sense it is always the enlisted men of the Army and of the Navy, and the officers immediately over them, who win battles, and this was peculiarly the case at Santiago. Our victories are principally due to the high character and patriotic zeal of our enlisted men and the professional skill and self-sacrificing devotion to duty of subordinate officers. When Gen. Shafter denies this it will be proper to call him to account.

We know perfectly well that Gen. Shafter, and no other man, could have accomplished the result at Santiago if it had not been for the courage, intelligence, professional ability and patriotic devotion of the men who carried our fighting line over the danger space with a superb disregard of personal consequences and an invincible energy impossible to excel. It is the zeal and devotion of the individual soldier and the officers in immediate contact with him which are always the winning factors in battle. Sometimes the result, following the combination of individual energies, courage and devotion, is obtained by great leadership, as in the case of Napoleon, but there is a surer foundation for it when, as in our case, it becomes independent of leadership because of the high character and the exact training of the individual soldier.

In the statement that "Gen. Shafter was not a fit man to send in the first place," our correspondent differs from the War Department, who assigned him to command, and Gen. Miles, who asked for his assignment, and then continued him in command when he might have relieved him by the mere assertion of his right of precedence as his superior officer. He also differs from Gen. Breckinridge and others who have borne testimony to his zeal and energy. To call these gentlemen toadies is begging the question.

We say this with the full knowledge of the criticisms upon Gen. Shafter to which our correspondent alludes, for we do not doubt that in our position we have heard ten of them where he has heard one, and those coming from men who did not think it necessary to conceal themselves behind a nom de plume as this writer does. But after giving full weight to these criticisms the fact remains that the victory at Santiago was won by prompt action in the face of enormous difficulties, and that this action could not have been taken without the concurrence and consent, if not the positive action, of the Major General Commanding.

Does our correspondent mean to assert that the action taken by subordinate officers was in disobedience of Gen. Shafter's orders and in defiance of his authority? Does he mean to charge that the War Department went to the unheard of extremity of ordering Shafter to attack at a given time and place and in defiance of his remonstrances?

The orders telegraphed to him to demand the surrender of Santiago instead of falling back as proposed did not go to this extremity. The story that Gen. Shafter was only prevented from retreating by the remonstrance of Gen. Wheeler is explained in Gen. Wheeler's report which we publish this week. It revives the still current discussion as to whether Gen. Meade did or did not intend to retreat at Gettysburg.

We regret to receive proof of the fact that there is much acrimonious discussion in the Army and the Navy as to who is entitled to the credit or discredit of certain acts or alleged acts. We have no doubt that we could add very much to the liveliness of our paper if we should

report all of the gossip that we hear, but we have very serious doubts whether we could thus benefit the services. If it is the patriotic duty of the "Army and Navy Journal" to avoid promoting dissensions in the Army and Navy, still more is this incumbent on those bound by every obligation of duty and honor to sustain authority. He who speaks evil of his superior officer to that extent weakens the bonds of authority.

It is a critical time with the two services. They have won high honors for themselves and the country, and no one but themselves can deprive them of the recognition their conduct should and will receive. If they are to engage in petty disputes as to a division of honor, and in mutual recriminations, they will disgust the country and weaken the hands of their friends who seek to obtain from Congress what is essential to the future efficiency of the country. We do not believe they will do so, for we are quite sure that the gossip of the clubs does not represent the conservative sentiment of the services.

Experience has developed great weaknesses in our method of military administration. What these weaknesses are should be carefully considered, but not in the spirit of hostile criticism of individuals. The President of the United States should appoint an advisory commission of Army and Navy officers, with perhaps a legal expert, to advise him what changes in the law are required to secure greater harmony in co-operative action. He should carefully consider their recommendations and submit them to Congress with his approval after subjecting them to such revision as he thinks they require. There is but one man who can initiate the improvements needed, and that man is the President of the United States, and he is too much involved with other duties to give the subject the attention it requires. Hence the necessity for the commission proposed.

We may say in conclusion that we are always glad to get reports from the Navy and the Army showing what has been done by any man and any organization that reflects credit on him or it and upon the country. We have not received as full reports as we should be glad to get of what was done at Santiago, but this is the fault of circumstances. It is not too late to furnish them, and the official reports we are now receiving add somewhat to the record.

When it comes to the question of criticising officers we demand something more substantial than anonymous complaints and service growls. Heavens! What a paper we should make if we listened to and reported them all! If Congress took them seriously it would probably abolish both Army and Navy. As it is, it knows that growling is the universal safety valve for men under authority, and that no more attention should be paid to it than to the roar of the extra steam escaping from an overcharged boiler. The energy and force that make the fighting man must have some outlet when not turned in the direction of active duty. The absolute rule of our editorial service is that every man in Army and Navy must be treated as a brother, when it comes to any action that affects his reputation. That we are not always able to effect this simply shows that spots are found even on the effulgent light of journalism.

(Contributed to the "Army and Navy Journal.")

CERVERA'S ROUT AND ITS LESSONS.
OPINIONS OF A NAVAL EXPERT.

Now that the Spanish fleet, commanded by Adml. Cervera has been totally destroyed at a single blow, without inflicting upon its assailant any injury worth recording, an examination of the conditions which led to such an astonishing catastrophe will be both interesting and instructive.

The causes of the destruction of this fleet began with the construction of its vessels, which were obtained from foreigners, by contract, the contractors designing as well as building them, without competent direction and supervision by the Spanish Admiralty officials. The latter, from first to last, appear to have entirely ignored the necessity of first class technical talent for the production of first class war steamers, the most complicated and difficult of naval problems, enhanced by the fact that on its solution in the highest degree, national interests of the highest importance depend, not only pecuniarily, but in national prestige, national honor and all that it implies, as well as money is at stake. There can be no really well designed and well built naval vessels unless the work is done by the Navy itself, or from the designs and under the supervision of its own scientific and practical corps of naval engineers and architects.

The Spanish Navy has no such organization, and its contract built vessels, instead of iron decks, had the much cheaper wooden ones that were primarily the cause of their destruction. No wood or other combustible should be permitted in a modern war steamer, in any place accessible to shell fire. It invites the destruction that will surely come. These wooden decks in the Spanish vessels had not even the palliative protection of being laid upon a thin iron deck beneath, which would, in some measure, have delayed their conflagration, and, by making it slower, have rendered it more manageable. That the contractors should have proposed such decks for war steamers, and that they should have been accepted by naval officials, show the most amazing incompetency on the part of all concerned. To this piece of idiocy the destruction of the Spanish vessels is due. It was assured the moment they came within range of the tremendous shell fire of our fleet. To the combustible matter of the wood in the decks must be added that of the tarred oakum, with which the seams were calked, and the tar with which they were payed. The burning

of this tar produces a dense black smoke, preventing respiration and obscuring vision. No operations can be carried on in such an atmosphere.

When the decks are consumed, there are no longer any platforms for men or guns; the decks have disappeared, and there remain only the distorted and heat-twisted iron floor beams at considerable distances apart. A vessel of this construction is placed completely hors de combat by the burning of its decks. Nothing further can be done in the way of resistance, and the only remaining chance is flight. The machinery remains intact, but to be efficient it must have been kept in good order, and it must be manipulated by engineers of coolness, self-possession, skill, energy and force of character. The power of command, and the discipline in the engineer department, should fully equal those of other departments of the vessel, for the conditions therein are more complicated, the danger equal, the circumstances more appalling, supervision more difficult, and the responsibilities not less.

When the question is of flight, the engineer officers must, if they possess the requisite qualifications, save the vessel. If they prove incompetent the case is hopeless and the end swift. The Spanish vessels had no competent engineers. The Navy of that belated country had employed foreign machinists, hired men enlisted from the wharves, and they refused to serve in time of war. They were replaced by such Spaniards as could be obtained; inefficient men, and they were not permitted to do even the little they were capable of doing. The worthlessness of the Spanish Navy can be measured by the fact that it has no organized corps of qualified, educated engineers, officers of character, information, training, and high personal character, for its vessels, with the position, rank, etc., requisite for the proper performance of their duties. The penalty of this folly has been paid in disaster, loss, and national dishonor, as it always will be.

The speed of the Spanish vessels on their contract trials averaged about three sea miles per hour more than the average speed of our vessels on their contract trials, and if this disparity could have been maintained, and it could have been had the so-called Spanish engineers been the men the American real engineers were, Cervera's fleet would have escaped easily. He undoubtedly relied on this well known superiority of speed when he attempted his flight, which otherwise were mere madness, but he omitted to include the very important engineering personal factor on which his fate really depended. When the test was practically made, the superior skill, character and energy of the American engineers immediately more than neutralized the three miles per hour greater possible speed of the Spanish vessels. Cervera was quickly overtaken and his entire fleet destroyed amid flame and with frightful carnage, while our own fleet scarcely suffered at all in either men or material.

In the destruction of the Spanish fleet, it was practically shown that not only will the inferior vessels be destroyed, but that they will not be able to seriously injure the superior vessels; the victory will be obtained not only without risk, but without cost. Nor can many inferior vessels whose aggregate is nominally equal to a superior vessel, have any chance of success against it. The superior vessel will destroy them, and their combined effort will not injure it. The Spanish fleet was composed of so-called "cruisers," and they were pitted against a fleet of battleships, but had the "cruisers" been tripled in number and three times better fought, the result would have been the same, only more costly. The actual disparity in vessels, guns, ammunition, personnel (both officers and crews), speed, and every quality entering into the result, was so great that the Spaniard had no more chance of escape than a rat prodded from its hole has to escape the jaws of the expectant terrier. The amazing thing is the insignificant injury our superior vessels suffered. They were frequently struck by the Spanish shot, but without effect, and the question is a fair one: What kind of powder was behind those shot? Evidently powder very inferior to our own.

It may be remarked here that if Cervera's vessels had been wood-sheathed and coppered, some of them might have escaped, notwithstanding his inefficient engineer force. It is quite true that our own vessels were unsheathed and uncoppered too, and the vessels of both fleets were about equally foul on their submerged portions. The percentum loss of speed due to that cause should have been about the same.

The Engineers and Constructors of our Navy have always insisted on the necessity of having our naval vessels wood-sheathed and coppered, but thus far the advice has been rejected. Had the Spanish naval officials accepted it, they might have saved a part of their fleet.

The Spanish ships were crushed and at once by the relatively enormous weight of our fire, while their reply was so feeble as to be wholly ineffective. In combats of this kind the lesser weight does not produce its equivalent effect against the greater weight. It produces practically no effect at all. The lesson of the experience is that the nation which can place on the ocean the greatest number of the largest battleships will command it, be the opposing number of small battleships, cruisers, gunboats, torpedo vessels, dynamite vessels, monitors, etc., what it may. Every dollar spent in the construction of any naval vessel other than the largest battleship possible to build, say, 15,000 tons displacement as the minimum, is thrown away. In the war of nations for the empire of the seas, one such battleship is, militarily, worth a fleet of the other things. And there is possible to give it in virtue of its size greater

speed, heavier guns and more of them, more and thicker armor, greater coal endurance, and, in short, more of every desirable and formidable quality than can possibly be given to smaller vessels; and this enormous preponderance can be brought to bear with fatal and instantaneous effect against any weaker antagonist (though supported by many of the same kind), whose resistance will absolutely count for nothing; he will not only be beaten but "wiped out." It secures the application of the principle of the great Napoleon, of always having a superior force at the immediate point of attack. That was the whole art of war in his time and will continue to be until time shall be no more.

Thus far the present war has shown that naval steamers must be constructed without wooden decks; that they must be wood-sheathed and coppered; that they must be the largest practicable to build; that whatever ordnance they carry must be of the largest caliber; that the ammunition must have the highest explosive force; that the speed must be the fastest possible; that the coal endurance must be the greatest possible. Nothing has really been determined relating to armor, either vertical or horizontal. Much has been determined relative to personnel. The officers and every man of the crews should be selected carefully, and every inducement offered to secure the highest technical knowledge in the one, and the best physique in the other. One accomplished officer on board a steamer is worth a dozen ignorant ones, and one strong, alert and intelligent man is worth a dozen of stupid and inferior ones. In the days of sailing navies and the typical "jack tar," these requirements were not so important, but a modern war steamer is an assemblage of different kinds of complex mechanism; to be proficient in any one is the study of a lifetime; what is needed is specialization, as no other system can secure the highest efficiency. On board a first-class war steamer, artillerymen, engineers, electricians, and executive or commanding officers should be specialized, as in the case of Paymasters and Surgeons. The ideal should be the very opposite of the attempt now being advocated of making jacks of all trades of the same persons who will certainly be masters of none. Those great masters of successful war, one ancient and one modern, Julius Caesar and Oliver Cromwell, understood as none others have that success depended on their careful selection of their officers and soldiers, each according to the sphere he was to fill. They spared neither money nor effort to obtain the best, and they owed to that more than to their strategy the successes which have immortalized their names.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA.

With Parker's Battery, Before Santiago,
July 16, 1898.

At last the quaint old city of Santiago is ours after many days of weary waiting, when the only variation was dodging the bullets of sharpshooters and exchanging compliments with the "some time" enemy with our Gatlings, rapid-fire and dynamite guns. Some of the boys found amusement in catching tarantulas and pitting them against each other, when they fought to the death. So exasperating was the inactivity, intensified by the cramped condition in the trenches and the drenching rains, that our enemy's favorite amusement—bull fighting—would have found favor. The news of the surrender was brought to the Army by Capt. McKittrick, Gen. Shafter's son-in-law, who had arrived from Tampa a few days previous. The cheers and shouts with which the news was received expressed rather relief than the weary wait was at an end than pleasure that there was to be no more fighting. Whatever else may be said of this campaign it is the soldiers' victory. Colonels, Majors and Captains saw an enemy to thrash, a fort to capture, and they did it as only American soldiers can, each man knowing what to do. It may be that a well planned battle would have taken the city on the 3d, though with great loss of life, but it would have been done. The news of the surrender was a surprise to no one in the trenches. Our four miles of intrenchments had been drawing closer and stronger daily; the batteries had secured more commanding positions, guns were so placed that a deadly fire could at any moment be opened on the enemy.

As soon as the terms of surrender were signed our Army left the trenches, falling back to the mountains, where they now are, combatting tarantulas, scorpions and vampire crabs, which are in full possession; swing the hammocks as high as you may they reach you, and are as annoying as the desultory fire of the enemy. It is doubtful if this move will prevent great sickness among the men. The constant wetting, lack of blankets, tents or change of clothing, improper and insufficient food since leaving the ships, nearly a month ago, is bringing on malaria. The battery is to have a wagon and tents, although it has fared much better than the "foot," as blankets and clothing were carried with the guns.

In the intermissions of the flag of truce during the past week there has been firing, especially on the left, without result. The fact is, if Randolph's batteries now here had been here on the 1st, when the only guns here carried but four and a half miles, many brave men now laid low, would be with their commands. The Spaniards are defensive, not offensive fighters, but they made a good fight. The conditions demanded artillery but we had not enough. No siege guns at all; lives had to supply the deficiency.

The conditions here have been remarkable in every way. Although the Army has not had full rations, the Cuban Army has had an abundance. Fifteen thousand women and children were permitted to come through

the lines, almost naked and starved. Their condition was pitiful; soldiers shared their short allowance with them. Is this war? Indeed was is not giving aid and comfort to the enemy to feed their non-combatants. This was undoubtedly humanity to the poor sufferers and to the enemy, but how about our own men? Were they beyond the pale? Many of the wounded had only hard tack, poor coffee and bacon; should not "humanity" like "charity" begin at home?

The good news was passed along the line a few days ago that the Red Cross had set up a tent with supplies for the sick near the Division Hospital. This deserved investigation and your correspondent set out to investigate. Yes, there was ground for the story. Two wall tents bearing the coat-of-arms of the Red Cross, surmounted by "America," stood out in bold relief, and within a bit of civilization. A woman in natty calling costume presided over an oil stove where a singing kettle proclaimed the fact that tea brewing was in progress. One or two clerical looking men were imbibing the delicious beverage with accompaniments. A little investigation convinced me that an uninvited guest would receive scant welcome. In the neighboring tents were our sick and wounded brave men, longing for a bite of proper food, and where that tea would have been like the "nectar of the gods" to them, there was no sign of it, or the soft voiced women who should have served it. And a little further on were thousands of poor creatures without shelter, subsisting on lizards, crabs and the meager bits the poorly fed men on the firing line deprived themselves of for them. Think of this, ye liberal Americans who are subscribing thousands of dollars to feed these poor creatures, and provide comforts for our brave soldiers. Is it impossible to send here honest, capable men and women who would dispense the funds, clothing and food to those really in need? What becomes of the supplies? What is to become of these poor creatures? hungry, naked, their husbands and fathers compelled to fight or dead. The general belief here is that the Red Cross is utterly incapable of carrying on the work of relief. It seems not to know how to do it. Another cause of complaint is the mail service. Hundreds of soldiers and officers have not had a line since leaving Tampa on the 14th of June. As far as can be learned no one had mail until the 9th. A visit to the post office at Siboney is most unsatisfactory. "No mail." "When will there be some?" "Have no idea." Ah, there is the rub, for lying between the questioner and questioned are sacks upon sacks of unsorted mail. It is disheartening. Think of walking thirteen miles for a line from home with the result given above. Is it climate? or does being in the employ of Uncle Sam have a demoralizing effect? Have just learned that an officer has been put in charge of the mail, and hope is entertained that letters will now reach the Army. We lost our neighbors, the Rough Riders, yesterday, and every one is sorry. Jolly, uncomplaining, eager to fight, they are the delight of the "Regs." who know a soldier when they see one.

Correspondents have not been so thick along the firing line as at headquarters in Tampa, or even here. The story of this campaign will, however, be told by the men who fought in it. No one person could possibly see and write of all the dash and daring of the brave deeds.

There is no doubt of the effectiveness of the Gatling gun, of the excellence of the work done by this battery. The dynamite gun, belonging to the Rough Riders, did excellent work, making us heartily glad the Dons did not possess them.

MARCOTTE.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE AT SANTIAGO.

(Extract from a private letter communicated to the "Army and Navy Journal.")

Siboney, Cuba, July 7, 1898.

On June 28, while some of our men were building a landing pier, I, in command of a few locomotive engineers and firemen in our battalion, began to overhaul the railroad equipment. I got one locomotive in order by the following day. On July 1, at five o'clock a. m., by Gen. Shafter's order, I took a train load of soldiers (900 men, composing the 33d Michigan under Gen. Duffield), eight miles toward Santiago, namely, as far as Aguadores. I was not ordered to remain there with my train and half a dozen engineer soldiers who were running it, but I volunteered to do so and thus saw my first fight. I did not seem to mind the bullets very much, but the shells were decidedly unpleasant. One of them burst about one hundred yards in the rear of me, killing two men and wounding three. Late that afternoon I brought the regiment back. I had been up all the previous night, nearly, as I had been ordered to have the train ready by 3:30 a. m., though we did not actually get started until 5 a. m.

Upon my return I found that Burr had received an order for the battalion to march at once to the front and report to Gen. Shafter. We set out at 9 p. m., carrying everything on our backs—officers as well as men—including three days' rations. The night was very hot and very damp, and our loads seemed to weigh a ton. We marched until about 12:30 a. m., when we reached Gen. Shafter's headquarters, and made camp for the night. We rolled ourselves in our blankets and lay on the ground without any protection overhead, not taking the trouble to put up the shelter tents which at best are of but little use.

The officers on this campaign are, you see, not one whit better off than the men. We sleep on the ground just as they do; we eat the same rations—when we can get them—we boil our own coffee in our own tin cups, and fry our own bacon in our meat cans. Above all, we

act as our own pack mules over abominable roads in the worst kind of a tropical climate.

At seven a. m. next morning, July 2, we marched to just in the rear of the firing line—about half a mile—to repair an impassable fording place. We worked here all day in the burning sun with dead men and horses lying round us, and spent bullets striking all around, occasionally killing or wounding somebody. But one of our men was wounded, however.

Late in the afternoon we marched back to Gen. Shafter's headquarters. These marches in the daytime under heavy loads were fearful. On them all we have had to keep a sharp lookout for Spanish bushwhackers, who hide singly in the dense tropical forest and murder all the Americans they can pick off. The second night we spent at headquarters two of these guerillas, who had been shooting men going for water near camp, were seen in high trees and promptly killed. About thirty of them have been killed so far.

July 3, July 4, and the morning of July 5 we spent in repairing roads. We worked in the sun; we never straggled on account of the bushwhackers; we got dirty and ragged, and we stayed so; we slept on the damp ground and woke up wet, and yet we were incomparably better off than the men in front.

On the afternoon of July 5 we marched back to Siboney to build a strong pier for landing supplies. Here we are likely to stay for perhaps as much as a week. We are now comparatively comfortable, although we are in a place infected with disease (yellow fever here last year). But the officers have tents, and being at the base of supplies we can get canned vegetables, lime juice and can boil our water.

WHAT A MILITARY EXPEDITION NEEDS.

It is evident that we cannot afford to disregard a second time the plain necessities of the task we have undertaken in entering some of the most fever stricken regions in the world. A friend who has seen much of the work that we have done in the field, tells us that this campaign has taught several sad lessons. The first of these is the inefficiency of our transport service, and our lack of appliances for landing troops and stores. Every transport steamer should be provided with a signal detachment for intercommunication. Lighters and mariners skilled in handling them should have accompanied them. Three weeks after the landing of Gen. Shafter's Army there was but one lighter to transfer freight from the transports to the shore and the docking facilities were of the most meager and primitive kind. This one lighter was kept busy by the Commissary Department to supply the Army with rations, and every other staff department had to stand aside and await the courtesy of the commissary officer, who, by the bye, did wonders. Col. Weston is deserving of the highest praise for his efficiency under the most trying and distressing surroundings.

The second lesson is that at the base of an army there ought to be an efficient guard to keep order and an officer of sufficiently high rank to command all the representatives of the different staff departments, in order to have some unity of action. So far as we can learn no one person was put in control at the landing place so as to secure unity and efficiency of action. The Navy interfered with the Army and the Army with the Navy and all was confusion.

The third and saddest lesson of all is want of proper regard for sanitary precautions. Before our Army left for Cuba the history of the locality where it was to land was well known; the mining companies at Daiquiri and Siboney had furnished accurate information as to the places where yellow fever had prevailed last year. Stringent orders were given to the commanding officer of the forces not to permit any of his officers and men to enter any buildings or to have any intercourse with the inhabitants, and if necessary to burn all infected buildings. Advice of the same character was given the Army commanders by the Navy. But it was totally disregarded. The fever infected buildings were not destroyed until the arrival of Gen. Miles and Chief Surg. Dr. Greenleaf, who promptly cremated the Spanish blockhouses and all other buildings at Siboney.

Officers and men were permitted to come from the front to Siboney and the Michigan command entered out of curiosity every shanty on the ground, Gen. Duffield himself setting the example by making his headquarters in one of these old buildings. The result of all of this is that the Army in addition to its terrible suffering and hardship has now to undergo the scourge of fever.

The London "Spectator," which thinks we ought to undertake colonial responsibilities, says: "Take a dozen or twenty old West Point men, as heads of districts, and put under them a certain number of youths caught young from Yale and Harvard, and given to understand that they have entered upon a profession that will protect them and provide for them through their lives, and in a few years an administration will be created that will be the wonder of the Spanish-American world. There would be no stealing, muddling, or oppression. Moreover, Americans who saw what good administration could do for Cuba and the Philippines, would begin to ask why things should be done better in their dependencies than at home. Very soon they would think of the answer: Because the dependencies had a well paid and self-respecting permanent civil service by men who made administration their life business, and made also a matter of conscience of what they did."

This is quite true. We spoke some months ago of the improvement in our home territorial management that might be expected to come from the responsibility of governing distant colonies, and we believe colonial expansion will be in every respect a valuable experience to this country.

RELATIONS OF ADMIRAL AND COMMODORE. LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MAHAN.

To the Editor of "The Sun":

Sir—In your issue of July 29 a correspondent asks: "Why did Nelson, second in command, receive the credit for Copenhagen, if Schley is not to have it for Santiago?"

A better knowledge of history would have shown the essential differences between the two cases, and have saved the question. At Copenhagen, Nelson did not merely do the fighting. The entire conception of the method of attack was his, and by him was forced—the word is not too strong—upon a reluctant commander-in-chief. When the latter had yielded his consent, the separate and decisive attack was made by Nelson, commanding a detachment from the main fleet, all the movements of which detachment, including the positions in the order of battle, were prescribed by him. With the preliminary dispositions and subsequent conduct of this detachment his Commander-in-Chief, Parker, had nothing to do, although within signal distance, beyond making the since historic signal to "withdraw from action," which Nelson refused to obey. It is to be added that, although Parker was not formally censured—as far, at least, as I know—he was recalled to England as soon as the accounts of the battle were received there; Nelson being left in command in his place. A stronger implied censure than the recall of a commander-in-chief after such a victory is difficult to imagine.

At Santiago all the dispositions prior to action, and for over a month before, were made by the Commander-in-Chief. A number of orders, issued from time to time by him, for the enforcement of the close watch of the harbor's mouth, were published in the Washington "Post" of July 27, and I presume by other journals as well. There is very strong ground for believing that Cervera's attempt to escape by day instead of by night—the incident of his conduct which has been most widely censured and is most inexplicable—was due to the fact that the United States ships kept so close to the harbor mouth at night that a dash like his, desperate at best, had a better chance when the ships were at day distance. This was so stated, substantially, to Adm. Sampson by the Captain of the Colon. If so, the merit of this, forcing the enemy to action under disadvantageous conditions—and it is one of the highest achievements of military art—belongs to the Commander-in-Chief. It was the great decisive feature of the campaign from strat to finish. Few naval authorities, I imagine, will dispute this statement.

It will be noted also, by comparing the report of Adm. Sampson, stating the disposition of the ships, with the report of Capt. Cook, commanding the Brooklyn; Commo. Schley's flagship, that the United States ships chased and fought in the order, from left to right, established by Sampson. There is in this no particular merit for the latter, beyond that, in placing the two fastest ships, Brooklyn and New York, on the two flanks, he had made the best provision for heading off the enemy, which the Brooklyn so handsomely effected. But the fact that the ships chased as they stood shows that it was unnecessary for Schley to make a signal; and in truth, from first to last, the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none, so far as is shown by his own report, or that of the Captain of the ship. That is, the second in command exercised no special directive functions of a flag or general officer while the fighting lasted. In this there was no fault, for there was no need for signals; but the fact utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as second in command, without in the least impairing the Commodore's credit for conduct in all possible respects gallant and officerlike. So far as plan is concerned, the battle was fought on Sampson's lines; and, to quote Collingwood before Trafalgar, "I wish Nelson would stop signalling, for we all know what we have to do." The second in command and the Captains before Santiago all knew what they had to do, and right nobly they all did it.

But the distinctive merit of the series of events which issued in the naval battle of Santiago is that, so far as appears, Cervera was forced to fight as he did on account of the unrelenting watch, through more than a whole moon, including its dark nights, maintained by Adm. Sampson. The writer has been told by a naval officer whose name he has not authority to mention, but who would be recognized as one of the most efficient of his mature years, and who had been off Santiago during part of that eventful month, that he regarded Sampson's watch of the harbor as the decisive feature in the great result. This neither ignores the merits of the Captains nor of the "man behind the gun." But Captains and the men behind the guns may be of the best, the Colonels of the regiments and the privates of land warfare the same, but vain are their valor and their skill if the Commander-in-Chief be wanting in either. "Better an army of stags led by a lion than an army of lions led by a stag."

The phrase of the Washington "Post," meant for a sneer, "Adm. Sampson wishes the American people to believe that * * * things could not have happened otherwise, even if Adm. Sampson had been seventy instead of seven miles away," expresses an exact truth. With the wise and stringent methods laid down and enforced by the Admiral, it would not in the least have mattered, as things happened, with such ships and such Captains, had the Commander-in-Chief and the second in command, either or both, been seventy miles away. It is exactly with the fleet as with the single ships. The merit of each Captain was not only, nor chiefly, that he handled and fought his ship admirably on the day of battle. His greatest merit was that, when he took his ship into action, she was so organized and trained that, had he himself been absent or struck dead by the first shot, the ship would none the less have played her full part efficiently in the fight, under her second in command.

Few things in the observation of the writer have been more painful than the attempt of a portion of the press and of the public to rob Sampson of his just and painfully won dues. During the night hours of July 2-3, when there is strong reason to believe that Cervera, despite the full moon, wished to come out, the Commander-in-Chief with the whole of his force lay close to the harbor's mouth, and the Spanish attempt was deferred till day, when it might be supposed from their usual practice that the besieging vessels would be more distant, and perhaps off their guard. At 4 a. m., when day began to break, the Massachusetts, commanded by one of the most spirited officers in the service, silently withdrew, to coal at Guantanamo, forty miles away. Half an hour before the enemy was discovered coming out,

the flagship New York also proceeded West. In doing this the Commander-in-Chief, Adm. Sampson, was obeying a specific and direct order of the Navy Department, to confer personally with the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. To this was owing that, to use the words of Sampson's dispatch, the flagship "was not at any time within range of the heavy Spanish ships." Upon this circumstance, mortifying as a mere disappointment, that the ship, though pushed to her utmost speed, could not retrieve her original disadvantage of position—incur in obedience to the orders of the Navy Department—has been raised the shameful outcry, designed to deprive an eminent officer of the just reward of his toils.

The injustice is with many doubtless unintentional and unwitting. The same excuse can scarcely be made for the charge that the Admiral has grudged praise to his subordinates. Some Washington papers have in this matter been particularly vicious, and the "Post," of that city, in an editorial of July 31 to that effect, is guilty, in quoting one paragraph of Sampson's dispatch, of suppressing these following words in the succeeding paragraph: "The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan [of blockade] and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning." Again, as regards the action: "When all the work was done so well, it is difficult to discriminate. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the Second Division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts." If higher praise is expected, the only reply that can be made is that it is, historically, rarely given. When individual men are named, unless some conspicuous and unusual deed compels it, those passed over feel slighted; while, if each who has done his duty is individually named, all distinctive effect is lost. Those who doubt may examine the dispatches of men like Nelson and Farragut.

It would be improper to conclude without saying that there is not the slightest proof that Commo. Schley is in the least responsible for the malicious attempts made to depress Adm. Sampson with a view to exalt the second in command. On the contrary, when they came to his ears he telegraphed to the Navy Department (on July 10) his "mortification" at the fact, handsomely attributing the victory to the force under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron; "to him the honor is due." More than this, there is no occasion for him to say, nor need he have said anything but for the obligation forced upon him by the indiscreet and ungenerous clamor of those posing as his friends, from whom he might well pray to be saved.

So far as precedents may properly influence opinion in a matter of this kind, it is interesting as well as instructive to notice two other instances in the career of Nelson, for he was usually a second in command and was prone to come to the front, as at Copenhagen, not by the absence of his superior, but by his own initiative. At Cape St. Vincent, Nelson—not being second, but third or fourth—of his own motion, without orders, took a step during the course of the battle which was a leading cause of its success, and threw upon his own ship the largest single share in the whole fighting. Nevertheless, although for this he received ample recognition, official as well as public, the greater reward by far was rightly adjudged to his chief, whose ship was much less exposed, but to whose previous dispositions and action it was owing that Nelson had the opportunity he so well improved.

At the Nile, Nelson, in seniority of flag rank upon the station, was again only third or fourth, but he was in sole command of a large detachment, 2,000 miles away from his nearest superior. The battle therefore was fought solely "off his own bat." The decision to fight, the methods, and the actual fighting, were all his own. Nevertheless, although the Commander-in-Chief was absent in a very full sense of the word, the fact that Nelson was not a commander-in-chief was held, unjustly I think, to diminish his claim to reward. The reward, quite inadequate to the achievement, was "the highest," wrote the First Lord of the Admiralty, "that has ever been conferred upon an officer of your standing who was not a commander-in-chief." This decision, therefore, was based on precedent, and throws light on British practice and opinion—and in naval matters no nation has had a wider experience—as to the relative responsibilities and claims of commanders-in-chief and flag officers junior to them.

A. T. MAHAN,
Captain (Retired) U. S. Navy.

Washington, Aug. 5.

The following official correspondence on this subject has been given out:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate.
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—I am led to write at the present time on account of the publication of an article which appeared in the papers of the 19th inst., in which Commo. Schley is made to say that he had stated, apparently to the writer, that he had over and over again declared it was possible to enter the Harbor of Santiago, notwithstanding the mines. Commo. Schley called upon me yesterday and voluntarily stated that the publication of the article on the 19th was false in every particular; that he not only never stated anything of the kind, but that he had never even thought of it; that he had always entirely agreed with me on this question, and that he did not know a single officer whose opinion differed from mine.

As I have reason to believe that Commo. Schley has been misrepresented, I have taken the liberty to address to you a telegram upon this subject this morning, and as I am about to sail for the East, I trust that it will receive your attention at an early date. Very respectfully,
W. T. SAMPSON, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

The telegram referred to in Adm. Sampson's letter is as follows:

Playa del Este, via Hayti, July 27, 1898.
Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.:

I call Department's attention to an Associated Press dispatch in the New York "Times" and "Herald" of the 19th, attributing to Commo. Schley certain opinions regarding mines. I request that the manager of the Associated Press be called upon to name the source and authority for the statements.
SAMPSON.

On receipt of this telegram the Department wrote the following letter to the Associated Press:

Navy Department, Washington, July 28, 1898.
Sir—The New York "Times" and the New York "Herald" of the 19th inst. published an Associated Press dispatch in which certain opinions regarding mines are attributed to Commo. Schley. This dispatch is written in such a manner as to convey the impression that it

was received from your representative with the squadron off Santiago, and consequently has been censured by proper naval authority.

I therefore have to request that you inform this Department, at your earliest convenience, the source and authority for the dispatch to which reference is made. Very respectfully,
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.
Mr. C. A. Boynton, General Southern Manager of the Associated Press, Washington.

The reply of the Associated Press is as follows:

Washington, Aug. 1, 1898.
The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir—Your favor of July 28 is at hand, concerning articles published in the New York "Times" and the New York "Herald" of the 19th inst., in which certain opinions in regard to mines are attributed to Commo. Schley.

This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship.

Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commo. Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, takes issue with the gentleman who wrote the letter referred to, and says that Commo. Schley was always in complete accord with Adm. Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor.

He quotes Commo. Schley as saying: "Adm. Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place, and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct." Very respectfully,
CHARLES A. BOYNTON.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AT SANTIAGO. REPORT OF SURGEON MUNSON.

Tampa Heights Fla., July 29, 1898.

To the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington:

Sir—In view of the recent charges made affecting the efficiency of the Army Medical Department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent North with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as Adjutant to the Chief Surgeon, 5th Corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports Iroquois, Cherokee and Breakwater, may possibly give value to such reports.

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided up on the various vessels, each organization having its own equipment. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospitals, the regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs, and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals.

The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and ship corps pouches and the first aid packets carried by the soldiers.

Having only left their ships the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Baiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained, hove to, indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals.

The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week.

During this time the fight at Guasima had occurred and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment.

In the meantime the report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the Chief Surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the Commanding General, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the Medical Department for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies—especially the field chests—to the front for proper distribution, and it was suggested by the Chief Surgeon as available for performance of these duties.

The exigencies of the situation did not apparently appeal to the Commanding General, and for two days the Medical Department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties.

On the third day, by order of the Adjutant General, one rowboat was turned over to the Medical Department for the purposes above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, "not to exceed one six-mule team."

On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority the Commanding General, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order, and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay.

Presenting the order for land transportation to the Quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had as yet been landed; that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore, and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons.

After this boat had been taken away the Chief Surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or still on transports, of finding out their wants, or of remedying the many already known to him.

This condition of things remained until after the fight at La Guasima, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed.

The news of the La Guasima fight being reported to the Chief Surgeon, he was finally able to get on board the Olivette and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded.

Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divisional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents, the latter hospital ship finally obtaining limited transportation to the front.

After a couple of days' duty on board the Olivette I

was directed to put the Iroquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hospital tentage and supplies found aboard of her, and having control of her boats I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them.

While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted, getting supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet.

Outside of this it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my departure with wounded on July 10.

Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the Quartermaster's Department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the Medical Department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation.

I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the Medical Department carried along double the amount of supplies it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the Quartermaster's Department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience, and should never be entrusted to any one but a regular medical officer. It includes the proper policing of the portions of the ship to be used by the wounded; the removal of bunks and partitions to give space and air; the utilization of the ship's blankets, door mats, rugs and carpets to render the bunks more comfortable; the securing of extra supplies, such as canned soups and fruits, lime juice and oatmeal; the establishment of a mess and laundry, and the assignment of convalescents to specific light duties which materially relieve the over-worked hospital corps.

Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the captains to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crew amounted almost to mutiny and was only to be dealt with by threats, a show of force, and, in one instance, by the use of the irons.

While executive officer at the general hospital, Fort Monroe, I learned officially that the captain of the steamship Seneca positively refused to obey the orders emanating from your office given to him by the contract surgeon in charge, to proceed to New York—he remaining nearly an additional day at Hampton Roads with sick and wounded, and asserting that he would obey no orders given by the Medical Department.

A similar experience of my own at Baiquiri, which had to be settled by force, emphasizes the fact that no one should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and enforce obedience.

With regard to the Red Cross Society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were, on the Santiago expedition, subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship State of Texas was formerly placed under the control of the Chief Surgeon, 5th Corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect.

Col. Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of Gen. Shafter to its destination. Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospital established and in working order.

The first offers of aid made by this society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the Medical Department.

Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish, and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the Army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any kind. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MUNSON,
Capt. and Asst. Surg., Commanding Res. Amb. Co.

OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

On July 1 a demonstration was made by a Michigan Volunteer Regiment at Aguadores, under command of Gen. Duffield. The New York, Gloucester and Suwanee moved up at the request of the Army to assist in an attack, which was to begin at daylight, but the troops, which came by rail, did not arrive until 9:20. The small River San Juan cuts through a deep defile, and is spanned by an iron railroad bridge. There is an ancient fort near the water, and on the hill two small rifle pits. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been counted while waiting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far as the bridge.

A corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the Navy and the flagstaff shot away. Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about 10:30.

On the evening of July 1 the Admiral was advised by Gen. Shafter that the Army would assault at daylight on the 2d, and the Navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the 2d and kept up a vigorous fire for two hours, but the attack proposed by Gen. Shafter did not take place on that day.

On the night of July 1 the Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards, so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sent in and sunk by the mines or batteries the harbor would have been effectually closed against us.

It was essential to the new scheme of attack of the combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried, and this was the scheme of action first proposed by Gen. Shafter on the day of his first arrival. It was at that time explained to him that it was of primary importance that these points should first be carried, as their possession insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor, and the assault on Cervera's fleet.

This was heartily consented to by Gen. Shafter, who stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. This was repeated in his interview with Gen. Garcia at Acerraderos.

It had been the Admiral's desire to do everything possible to cooperate with Gen. Shafter. Such an attack

as that proposed by the General was in complete accord with the views held by the Admiral and discussed with his staff.

It was proposed to bring up the marines from Guantanamo and add them to the marines of the squadron, thus making a force of nearly 1,000 men which might be landed either at the foot of Morro, in Estrella Cove, to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the west battery; at the same time detaching a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men from the Army and proceeding by Aguadores, occupy the ground between the Morro and that just to the northward of it. A visit to Gen. Shafter was arranged, but the Admiral being ill, his chief of staff was sent instead.

The following arrangements were made:

"Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, July 6.
"Minutes of conversation between Capt. Chadwick of the Navy, representing Adml. Sampson, and Gen. Shafter:

"That a long-continued bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during, say, twenty-four hours at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the 8 to 13 inch shells. If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault be arranged on the Socapa Battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under Gen. Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller vessels of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him, destruction of the Spanish fleet, etc., and the number of forces opposed to him. To give time to consider the matter, the date of the bombardment is fixed at noon of the 9th unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will be begun at such time as is convenient to ourselves.

"Gen. Shafter will furnish Admiral with correct map, showing where his lines will be surrounding the city, and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores to give information as to the falling of shots."

This was followed by the letter of Gen. Shafter to Gen. Toral, published in the "Journal," July 16, p. 931.

The next letter is:

"Headquarters 5th Army Corps, July 9, 1898.

"Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Squadron:
"Spanish Commander proposes to abandon Santiago, if permitted to march out to Holguin and not be attacked en route. The truce will continue for the present, and I will notify you of its discontinuance."

"SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

"Headquarters 5th Army Corps, July 8.

"To Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Squadron:
"I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the bombardment of the city of Santiago de Cuba will begin this evening or to-morrow morning. I enclose a revised chart showing the position of the American and Spanish lines. I will communicate to you later in the day the exact hour when the firing should begin, and it is respectfully requested that you be ready to begin at 4 p. m. to-day. The falling of the first shell will be observed and the results communicated to you by signal. It would be very disastrous for the morale of my men to have any of the shells fall near them, and I think it would be better at first to put your shot in the westward part of the city near the bay."

"W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. U. S. V."

"I desire you to begin firing upon Santiago de Cuba as near 4 p. m. to-day as possible."

"W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

"Dated Siboney, July 9, Headquarters 5th Army Corps.

"Message I sent you yesterday and to-day have apparently been received by you. I have just asked that you commence firing on Santiago at 4 p. m., and sent you this morning our latest map of our position. Can you begin the bombardment to-morrow morning? If you can please do so and continue it as arranged with Capt. Chadwick."

"SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

On the morning of the 9th, the Navy's position was taken up close in to the beach at Aguadores, when the Brooklyn and Indiana continued the bombardment of Santiago from 9:27 a. m., until 1 p. m., at which hour it was requested by Gen. Shafter that it should cease.

On July 12 a report was sent in from the Army as to the fall of shell, showing that the fire had been very effective, and that several fires had started in the city, and nearly all the shell fell within the city limits.

The following correspondence then took place:

"Headquarters 5th Army Corps, July 11.

"Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Squadron:
"My lines are now complete to the bay north of Santiago. Your shots can be observed from there perfectly, at least those that fall in the town. Flames followed several shots fired to-day, but seemed to be quickly extinguished. A number of shots fell in the bay close to a small gunboat lying near the shore. At present they are considering a demand for unconditional surrender. I will notify you of the result. I think it advisable to put in some heavy shots, say 10 to 13 inches, to-morrow, and see if we cannot start a fire. Be careful not to shoot beyond the town, as my troops are within one and one-half miles of it, and you will be firing directly toward us."

The Admiral notified Gen. Shafter on the 12th that he proposed to begin the bombardment next morning with 13-inch shells. The Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana were promptly on hand on the morning of the 13th, prepared to fire.

On the evening of the 12th, however, Gen. Shafter sent the following telegrams to Adml. Sampson:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 12.

"A truce exists and negotiations are now pending with the Spanish Commander. All firing must be discontinued during the cessation of hostilities. Due notice of the commencement will be given you."

"SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

"Headquarters near Santiago, July 12.
"A truce now exists and will probably continue all day to-morrow, the 13th."

"SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

To which the Admiral replied as follows:

"July 13, 1898.

"To Gen. Shafter:

"I am now prepared to shell the city of Santiago with three of my largest ironclads with 13-inch projectiles; I can commence at short notice. Will wait your signal."

The foregoing clearly shows that the Navy was in active cooperation with the Army up to the very moment of the surrender, of which notice was given, and only awaited signal for bombardment. This was not given, however, Shafter telegraphing at 1 o'clock on July 14:

"Apparently there is every prospect of evacuation. I will inform you earliest practicable moment."

"SHAFTER."

Meantime all operations had been completed on the part of the Navy, in case the enemy failed to come to terms, for countermining. At 2:30 o'clock on the same day Gen. Miles telegraphed the Admiral that the enemy had surrendered. The Admiral had on the previous day informed Gen. Shafter that he desired to be represented in the negotiations for surrender, as it was the result of the combined forces.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"In the affair of the 26th, Capt. E. J. Gibson, Co. A, was wounded in the left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, Co. L, slightly wounded in hand; Pvt. James Drummond, Co. K, two wounds in neck, and Pvt. Benj. F. Bostick, Co. L, slight wound in right arm; all 6th Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place, precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks, and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival."

"MILES."

"Tampa, Aug. 3.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"List of passengers on steamship San Marcos at Quarantine Station, Egmont Key, Fla.: Maj. Llewellyn, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., leave; 2d Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav., under orders, and twenty discharged soldiers and twenty-three teamsters; also remains of Lieut. Babcock, 33d Michigan, who died in hospital at Siboney. On steamship Conal: Maj. W. G. Laltner, Capt. H. Marcotte, Lieut. J. McNaughton, and thirty-two soldiers, seventeen teamsters, eleven stevedores, five officers' servants, nine correspondents, and one Red Cross nurse. Passengers on all transports reported as doing well. No serious illness."

"COPPINGER."

"Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 3.

"Governor Roger Walcott, Boston, Mass.:
"The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Massachusetts have resigned. I recommend that Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. V., who had the best regiment in the Army of the Potomac, be appointed Colonel."

"MILES."

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 3, 1898.

"To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
"Referring to your telegram as to the Seneca and Concho coming away without attendants and medicines and short of water. The Seneca and Concho were ordered to stop at Siboney and report to Dr. La Garde, to carry convalescents home. The question of their supply of water was one to be attended to by Col. Humphrey, who tells me to-day that the captains did not ask for water. He did not personally inspect them. Dr. La Garde telegraphs me as follows: 'Acting Asst. Surg. Hicks and Bird accompanied the Seneca. They were furnished such medicines as could be spared. There were convalescents and waiters enough to look after the sick on a short voyage. We did the best we could for them under the circumstances. The Concho was accompanied by Surg. Lesser, of the Red Cross, and four sister nurses. The same thing with regard to medicines and help was done for them. We were short of help and everything pretty much, but we did all we could for them.' Surg. Le Garde has the reputation of being a very thorough and careful man, and has been working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, but I have no doubt that he did the very best he could, and in this connection I wish to say now that from the day this expedition left Tampa until to-day there has never been sufficient medical attendance or medicines for the daily wants of the command, and three times within that time the command has been almost totally out of medicines."

"I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported the matter to me, the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to me to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital. I understand from the public prints that the Surgeon General states that if men came away unsupplied it was the fault of the commanding general. Such is not the case. It is as La Garde says: 'Everything possible was sent with them. The matter of shortage of water is inexcusable. The Chief Quartermaster took it for granted, however, that they had sufficient water, or the masters would have called for more. Referring to the convalescents on the Yucatan, the same remarks apply as to medicines and attendants. There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever and were wholly without hospital accommodations. The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The Surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities."

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities. Secretary's letter in hands of Maj. Sniffen given me to-day. Will reply fully to-morrow."

"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, Aug. 4, 1898, via Hayti, 11:42 p. m.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"The report (probably meaning Gen. Kent's) was given out, as I have learned since, before it reached me. I called the general officers together to tell them what I proposed to do and to express to them my views, and to ask them to give me theirs. I found we all felt alike. Some one then proposed they write me a letter setting forth their views and I told them to do so. Meanwhile I wrote my telegram, and later it was handed in and forwarded with the letter of the surgeons and the letter of these officers. It was not until some time after that I learned this letter had been given to the press. It was a foolish, improper thing to do, and I regret very much that it occurred. Roosevelt's letter I know nothing of nor of what he said; and I have been very careful about giving to the press any information, and I will continue to be so."

"SHAFTER."

"Ponce, Aug. 5.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Capt. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., died of brain fever at 7 o'clock last night. Notify his wife, at Fort Russell."

"GILMORE."

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 5.
"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

"Sanitary report for August 4:
"Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,543; total new cases of fever, 502; total cases of fever returned to duty, 549. Deaths, August 4—Joseph Hynes, Troop E, 9th Cav., and David Mertner, Troop E, 3d Cav., cause not reported; Peter L. Vanderboen, Co. L, 34th Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Co. H, 8th Inf., malarial fever; Patrick Neely, Co. F, 34th Michigan, yellow fever; L. Pagner, Co. G, 13th Inf., yellow fever; Fred Roper, Co. H, 21st Inf., yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Co. B, 34th Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zamback, Co. K, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Co. A, 8th Ohio, malarial fever; William Cornin, Co. C, 22d Inf., malarial fever; William Murphy, Co. E, 8th Inf., thermic fever exhaustion; William Gibson, Co. G, 7th Inf., typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Co. B, 7th Inf., typhoid fever.
"SHAFTER."

"Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1898.

"Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico:
"Your telegram recommending appointment of Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice as Colonel of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment is to-day received. When informed of the date of acceptance of Col. Woodward's resignation I will act promptly on your recommendation. Where is Rice stationed?
"ROGER WALCOTT, Governor."

"Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"I congratulate you heartily on your well-fitting rebuke to Col. Roosevelt. The National Guard of Illinois, and I believe of the whole country, is composed of the best blood of the nation. As a rule, they are trained soldiers, and, in my opinion, equal to any emergency and to any like number of soldiers on the face of the earth. They are brave, patriotic men, and their families and friends at home will highly appreciate your telegram.
"TANNER, Governor."

"Santiago, Aug. 5.

"Governor Roger Walcott, Boston, Mass.:
"The health of the 9th Regiment is good, with the exception of a little malaria, but we should be at once removed from this island to avoid the fever season, which will soon be upon us. Will you please do your utmost to bring this about?
"MAJ. DONOVAN,
"Commanding 9th Massachusetts Regiment."

"Macon, Ga., Aug. 5.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"I see by to-night's paper a protest from Senator Bacon against this regiment going to Santiago. The officers and men of this regiment are willing and anxious to go and do their duty in any place they may be called, and have no sympathy or interest in the protest of Senator Bacon, but deprecate it.
"RAY, Colonel."

"Ponce, Aug. 6.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Gen. Brooke reports Hain's brigade, 4th Ohio and 3d Illinois, captured Guayama yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them Regulars; resistance not strong. Pvt. John O. Corder wounded below the knee; C. W. Riffe, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all 4th Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded, so far as known.
"MILES."

"Santiago, Aug. 6.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 5: Total sick, 3,697; total fever, 2,532; new cases fever, 434; cases of fever returned to duty, 601. Deaths, Aug. 5—1st Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, yellow fever; Pvt. Warren Green, Co. H, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Corp. George Haven, Co. D, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; Corp. Martin C. Nottingham, Co. M, 33d Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, Co. C, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Co. B, 24th Inf., malarial fever; Pvt. B. C. Hayes, Co. B, 21st Inf., malarial fever; Pvt. Francis W. Caney, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts, malarial fever; Pvt. Thomas V. Gilbert, Co. D, 34th Michigan, malarial fever; S. J. Major, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts, yellow fever; Pvt. George W. Coleman, 8th Ohio, fever. Aug. 6—Pvt. Robert Ramsey, Co. C, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Sergt. Jesse C. Griffith, Co. C, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose Wein, 7th Inf., yellow fever.
"SHAFTER."

Surg. Gen. Sternberg on Aug. 6 received the following cable dispatch from Lieut. Col. Harvard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago: "Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

"Port Tampa, Fla., Aug. 6, 1898.

"Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C.:
"Thank you very much for your dispatch. Dr. Geddings, in charge of quarantine, will facilitate our departure in every way in his power. Time of quarantine up Tuesday afternoon. Please express to Secretary my appreciation of his remembrances. The names of the officers affected by your telegram are: Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.; Col. Charles L. Boynton, 33d Michigan, Port Huron, Mich.; Lieut. Col. L. J. Logan, 9th Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; Maj. Henry M. Wessels, 3d U. S. Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Surg., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Maj. Merritt E. Webb, 33d Michigan, Monroe, Mich.; Maj. D. B. Wilson, Comy., North Abington, Mass.; Capt. Charles A. Norden, 7th U. S. Inf., Fort Logan; Capt. D. W. Wilcox, Asst. Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C.; Capt. John H. Dunn, 9th Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., Brighton, N. J.; 1st Lieut. M. L. Horsey, 12th U. S. Inf., East Corinth, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Jas. H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav., Centre, Ala.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Barker, 3d U. S. Inf., Syracuse, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Rudolph Haas, 34th Michigan, Houghton, Mich.; 2d Lieut. C. O'Reilly Atkinson, 33d Michigan, Detroit, Mich.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Sullivan, 9th Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; Acting Asst. Surg. Frank Donaldson, New York City.
"HENRY M. DUFFIELD, Brig. Gen. Vols."

"Washington, Aug. 7.

"Gen. Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico:
"A part of Gen. Grant's brigade sailed from Newport News yesterday. Thirteen hundred more will sail to-morrow. The Secretary of War desires an early report of how many more troops, if any, you require to prosecute the campaign in Porto Rico. He wishes to hurry forward every man you require, but no more than you need.
"CORBIN."

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 6: Total number of sick, 3,681; total number of fever cases, 2,638; total number of new cases fever, 431; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 477. Deaths, Aug. 6—Pvt. M. W. Desmond, Co. L, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pvt. Dallas Tannay, Co. K, 34th Michigan, malarial fever. Aug. 6—Pvt. George P. McLaughlin, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pvt. John A. Lewis, Co. B, 25th Inf., chronic diarrhoea; Pvt. A. J. Grilla, Co. H, 34th Michigan, typhoid fever; Maj. M. J. O'Connor, 9th Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corp. Albert E. Koch, Co. A, 2d Inf., pernicious remittent fever; Pvt. Burton Salisbury, Co. B, 21st Inf., chronic diarrhoea; Pvt. Anthony Massa, Co. A, 7th Inf., thermic fever.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"The Gate City, with 550 men, 3d and 6th Cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, Aug. 8, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 7: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths, Aug. 7—Pvt. Ranger Mellin, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pvt. Charles Wren, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Pvt. Daniel Gruber, Co. C, 8th Inf., thermic fever; Pvt. Hans Larsen, Co. H, 3d Inf., typhoid fever; Pvt. Patrick Stevens, Co. F, 1st Cav., typhoid fever; Pvt. Frank J. Muck, Co. D, 34th Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corp. George L. Hopper, Co. H, 8th Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Reyer, Co. K, 8th Ohio, yellow fever; Corp. Dudley Wilson, Co. G, 8th Ohio, yellow fever; Pvt. Charles Diggs, Co. D, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. Frank Dibler, Co. F, 8th Ohio, yellow fever.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, Aug. 8, 1898—3:11 p. m.

"Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adj. Gen., U. S. A., Washington:
"Miami, Matetan and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board 1st Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Regular Cavalry, Battery H, 4th Artillery, 13th Infantry and 6th Infantry.
"SHAFTER."

"Hong Kong, Aug. 8.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"MacArthur troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieut. Kerr, Engineers, died, spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed account high surf. To gain approach to city, Greene's outposts were advanced to continue lines from the Camino Real, Cavite, on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well, held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss: Killed—10th Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown; Regular Infantry, William F. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon; 1st California, Maurice Just; 2d Artillery, Eli Dawson; 1st Colorado, Fred Springstead. Seriously wounded—10th Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva Walter, Pvt. Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; 1st California, Capt. R. Richter, Pvt. C. J. Edwards; 3d Artillery, Pvt. Charles Winfield, J. A. Mollreth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.
"MERRITT."

"Santiago, Aug. 8, 1898, 7:11 p. m.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst. and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders, and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than seventy-five per cent. of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service, and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them, and not subject to any hardships, and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 9.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Capt. Gregory Parrett, 10th Inf., died on the 7th; buried yesterday. Only reported to me a few minutes ago. Said to be yellow fever.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 9.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Alicante is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry one thousand. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning.
"SHAFTER."

"War Department,

"Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 9.
"Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba.

"Recommendations of Surgeon Generals of Army and Marine Hospital Service, as follows, should be accomplished as far as practicable:
"1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fevers.
"2. Surgeons to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.
"3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.
"4. When not possible to detain troops in camps under observation bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing before embarkation, excluding after searching inspection suspected cases.
"5. Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.
"6. No equipage or personal effects capable of conveying infection should accompany troops, unless disinfected by steam or otherwise.
"7. Arrange to embark by daylight, under a careful supervision of surgeons, who will control sanitary conditions of troop ships en route.
"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Ponce, Aug. 9.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"The following received from General Wilson: 'General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo at half past eight o'clock this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains striking the Alibonito road half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about

150 men. Spanish commander, Illeroa, and Captain Lopez killed. Our loss reported, six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently.
"Colonel Hulings and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended. This is a very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received here.
"MILES."

"Santiago, Aug. 10, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Hospital ship Alicante, with 1,250 Spanish sick on board, has just left the harbor. Luzon came in this morning and will be loaded to-morrow.
"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, Aug. 10.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 9: Total number sick, 2,830; total number fever cases, 2,043; total number new cases, 233; total number fever cases returned to duty, 327. Deaths, Aug. 9—Pvt. Louis C. Heath, Co. G, 71st N. Y. Inf., pernicious malarial fever; Pvt. William Adams, Co. F, 20th Inf., pernicious malarial fever; McKelton Albert, Co. A, 1st Ill. Vol. Inf., typhoid fever; Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., chronic dysentery and malarial fever. Aug. 9—Pvt. John Wilson, Troop —, 10th Cav., pneumonia, following yellow fever; Pvt. John Hogan, Co. D, 35th Michigan, typhoid fever; Pvt. Franklin Campbell, Co. G, 7th Inf., perforation of base of brain; Pvt. F. G. Covey, Co. M, 34th Michigan, yellow fever; Pvt. M. D. Perkins, Co. G, 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. Joseph Lane, Co. I, 8th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pvt. George Cullman, Co. L, 34th Michigan, typhoid fever; Pvt. Merritt Chambers, Co. A, 4th Inf., dysentery and exhaustion; Pvt. William Green, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts, typhoid fever; 1st Lieut. Richard Harden, 1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, abscess of liver.
"SHAFTER."

"Ponce, August 10, 1898.

"To Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
"Have established telegraphic communications with Gen. Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th inst. with the enemy, about three miles north of Guayama, Gen. Haines forced the enemy to retreat. The following men of 4th Ohio were wounded, none killed: Capt. Edw. O. Thompson, Co. K., in right wrist; Pvt. S. F. Jones, right knee; Pvt. Noble W. Haniacker, Co. C, in ankle; Pvt. Harry S. Haines, Co. C, in right foot and Pvt. William Jeddington, Co. A, in hip. The following is the list of wounded in 16th Pennsylvania in skirmish beyond Coamo, Aug. 9: Corp. Barnes, Co. E, left side; Pvt. G. C. Frank, Co. C, right side; Pvt. George Whitlock, Co. C, right side; Pvt. L. Ubold, Co. T, right elbow; Pvt. E. V. Jolly, Co. F, right arm.
"MILES."

"Santiago, Aug. 10.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"All of General Wheeler's division has gone except the 9th and 10th United States Cavalry. All of General Kent's division will be gone to-day except 532, and General Lawton's division will go next.
"SHAFTER."

"Ponce, via Bermuda, Aug. 11, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Following message received from Schwan:
"Camp, near Hornigueros, 10th.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rossario River, near Hornigueros, discovered strong Spanish force which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez road. In the general engagement which followed, Lieut. Byron, 8th cavalry, my aid-de-camp, was wounded in the foot, and Pvt. Farmberger, Co. C, 11th Inf., and one other private was killed, and fourteen enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most, if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement. We drove enemy from his position, and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at an early hour to-morrow. Schwan.
"MILES."

"Santiago, Aug. 11.

"Lieut. William G. Elliott, 19th Inf., died at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
"SHAFTER."

"Ponce, Aug. 11, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Following from Schwan: 'Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops joined by what were left in Mayaguez moved in direction Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 this morning.'
"MILES."

NAVY OFFICIAL REPORTS.

"Playa, Cuba, Aug. 6.

"Secretary of Navy, Washington:
"Marine battalion is in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2½ per cent. Fleet Surgeon reports that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived South, in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since the 1st of July; this, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably due to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to this, probably more than to any other cause, is due their somewhat impaired physique. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalion North. The crews have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise; those of three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and these months in a debilitating climate.
"SAMPSON."

(For additional Official Despatches see page 1041.)

An enlisted man of the Navy, holding a continuous service certificate, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was therefore entitled, upon re-enlistment within three months, to receive three months' pay. A qualification as to height having been adopted, this man was found, upon presenting himself for re-enlistment within the three months, to be too short, and was not enlisted. After the three months had expired, this man was, upon the request of a Commanding Officer, enlisted, the height qualification being waived. Held by the Department that, as this man, through no fault of his own, was prevented from re-enlisting within three months which he tried to do and was entitled to do under the provisions of his discharge, he should receive the three months' pay.

The Dolphin, the ram Katahdin and the distilling vessel Iris were still at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Aug. 10, for repairs; the Dolphin was about ready for service, but the other vessels, it is expected, will be at the yard for some time.

THE EVER FAITHFUL MARINES.

A timely, appropriate and deserved recognition of the work of the United States Marines is given by Secretary Long in a General Order issued to the service, by which he recalls that the 11th of July last was the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the corps. The heroic conduct of the battalion under Col. Huntington at Guantanamo during the present war has served to draw special attention to the services of the marines, and substantial benefits are likely to accrue to some of the officers who are expected to be recommended for promotion. Secretary Long's order appears elsewhere.

The Navy Department has made public this week the reports concerning the operations of the Marine Corps at Guantanamo Bay, which have lost somewhat of their interest, owing to the stirring events that have followed the landing of Col. Huntington's gallant little band of marines on the soil of Cuba. There is a report by Col. Huntington dated Headquarters 1st Marine Battalion, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, June 17, 1898, and another by Capt. G. F. Elliott, Commanding, Co. C, dated Camp McCalla, June 16, 1898. They show that the immunity from diseases attacking the Army were due to the wise precautions taken by Col. Huntington. Leaving Key West at 7 p. m., June 7, he landed at Guantanamo Bay at 2 p. m., June 10, and made it his first business to burn a deserted blockhouse and all the houses and tents lately occupied by the Spanish forces. The reports give the details of engagement already briefly described here. Capt. Elliott receives high praise from Col. Huntington for his coolness and efficiency, and he in turn praises the conduct of 1st Lieuts. Lucas and Neville and 2d Lieuts. Magill, Brown and Shaw. Capt. McCalla, of the Marinehead, says:

"The behavior of the officers and men of the Marine Battalion generally has been most gallant, and is generally worthy of all praise." Capt. Elliott says: "The fire of the force under my command was at all times deliberate and aimed, sights being adjusted and volleys were fired when sufficiently large bodies of the enemy could be seen to justify it."

The appointments to the Army and Navy are no longer announced from the White House, as has been customary until about ten days ago, when the President gave orders that they should not be made public except in the judgment of the two Departments. No appointments to either service have been given out at the White House for a number of days and one of the secretaries to the President informed the "Journal" correspondent that all selections made for the Army could be announced now only by the Secretary of War. As comparatively few are now made in the Navy, the decision of the authorities to withhold selections in this branch of the service is not so much a matter of consequence as is the smothering in the War Department of

In regard to the story mentioned elsewhere and often published that General Shafter proposed to retreat after the battle of Santiago, a story which gained credence from the apparently discouraged tone of his early dispatches, well informed persons say that on Sunday, July 2, Shafter cabled: "I will withdraw my forces five miles back to-morrow," etc. Thereupon the President sent for General Miles and informed him of the cable. Miles advised to direct Shafter to hold his own and to "demand the surrender of Santiago." The President issued explicit orders to Shafter then to stand his ground; that reinforcements were coming and not to retreat. These are the facts according to the best obtainable information. The President's action was based upon knowledge that General Shafter did not possess.

The 1st Battalion of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. Anderson, arrived at New York from Fernandina, Fla., by rail, Aug. 9, en route to Montauk Point. At Jersey City the troops were embarked on ferry boats of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and transported to Long Island City, and then by Long Island Railroad to Montauk Point. The transportation of the troops was quickly accomplished in the early morning hours, and as they did not appear on the streets there was little opportunity for the men to receive a big demonstration. Several hundred people at Long Island City cheered the boys heartily. None of the men was seriously sick; but almost all had some slight complaint or other, due in most cases to the Southern climate. Some of them said that they already felt the good effects of a lower temperature.

PORTO RICO.

The map of Porto Rico, which we publish by courtesy of the New York "Sun," shows very clearly the four lines along which the Army of Gen. Miles is moving and also the port of Fajardo where we have landed a small force which the Spaniards have not been able to dislodge. The boldness of Gen. Miles in spreading his force over so many lines of advance is a conclusive proof of the friendly disposition of the natives. We have had but few encounters, the last of which took place near Hormigueros, a town near Mayaguez, a port on the southwest coast, which is the objective of Gen. Schwan's column. The entire garrison of Mayaguez, amounting to 1,000 Regular troops and 200 Volunteers, awaited us in the hills northwest of the Rosario River, and in a general engagement was driven back, retreating not to Mayaguez, but toward Lares, on the road to Arecibo, where they may possibly encounter General Henry. General Schwan occupied Mayaguez, which places practically the entire southern coast of the island in our possession. In the engagement Lieut. Byron, 8th Cav., was wounded in the foot. Private Farm-



MAP OF PORTO RICO.

The star marks the scene of the fight. It is on the road which joins the main road to San Juan at Cayey.

appointments to the Army. The precise number of Army selections made by the President in the last ten days is unknown, and it seems to be the Department's policy to prevent the public from learning them promptly. The reason for this is not clear, but it is nevertheless true that the President is not disposed to allow the usual intermediaries between the Government and the public to make known the list of Army appointments.

We are indebted to several correspondents for interesting details of the part taken by various individuals and organizations in the campaign against Santiago. We hope that others will favor us. In the absence of official reports it has been difficult to obtain exact information of the details of Gen. Shafter's operations, and we shall be glad to receive extracts from letters giving accounts of personal experiences, which will help to complete a survey of the field of battle during the period of active operations. Personally, we thank these correspondents and the officers who have made formal reports on operations for the pleasure of reading accounts that are not loaded with newspaper nonsense.

The daily papers have been stirred up by the preparations to send eighteen regiments of Volunteers to Porto Rico, a project that is neatly dubbed the "picnic expedition." Even the steady progress and cordial reception of our troops in that island and Gen. Miles's notification that he had men enough, did not suffice to stop the work, and it was freely asserted that the whole plan was merely intended to reward our Volunteers by giving them a taste of real, though inglorious, service with a vista of pension privileges in the future. We believe the project has been abandoned, but it was defended in the War Department as a useful training for untried soldiers. No doubt this is true, and as we shall want men for our larger Army, it would be fortunate if we could get those who had had even such training as this. The difficulty is that there is no likelihood that this force would supply any considerable number of men to the Regular Army, and the training would be wasted.

Secretary Alger says the entire force in Porto Rico will be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen guns, and smokeless powder for use in such few Springfields as might be carried in connection with the Krag-Jorgensens. The purpose, however, is to arm the active troops as rapidly as possible with the high-class modern arm. Reports from the field indicate that this policy is actually carried out and thus closes the great campaign against the Ordnance Department, and its pet Springfields. We wish it had yielded to the dictates of common sense and modern knowledge and not waited for the oburgations from suffering soldiers in the field.

berger, 11th Inf., and another private were killed, the first fatal casualties suffered in Porto Rico. Fourteen enlisted men were wounded.

Secretary of War Alger, on Aug. 9, received a cable from Maj. Gen. Miles, from Ponce, which said: "Please do not send any more troops. No more required." Dispatches were sent to Gen. Coppinger, at Tampa, and Gen. Breckinridge, at Chickamauga, saying that no further troops will go to Porto Rico.

Gen. Greely, on Aug. 9, received advices from Lieut. Col. Allen, of the Signal Corps, in Porto Rico, that fully 150 miles of telephone and telegraph wire were now in operation between the right and left wings of the Army, and between the fighting line and the base at Ponce. Gen. Greely also had a dispatch from Col. Allen, in which it was stated that Gen. Miles would not be persistent in his attack upon San Juan, as he did not desire uselessly to put the lives of his men in danger; that Spanish advices in Porto Rico stated that peace had been practically decided upon by Spain, and that the citizens of Porto Rico felt confident that the end was near. The whole island is pervaded with the hope of peace, and Gen. Miles seems to believe that there may not after all be any need to take San Juan by assault.

The assertions that political and personal influence affected the assignment of General Shafter to the command of the Army in Cuba have been so persistent that we consider it well to say, which we do, on the authority of the Secretary of War, that when the subject of a Commander for the first expedition to Cuba was under consideration the Secretary sent for General Miles and asked him who, in his opinion, should be selected. General Miles made an oral recommendation in favor of Shafter, and he was chosen. There is no written recommendation on file. The "Michigan influence," about which so much has been said, the Secretary says, was not responsible for Shafter's selection.

Our esteemed contemporaries of the daily press have a habit of every few days announcing to the world how accurate and exclusive have been their news and how events have fallen out exactly as had been predicted in their columns. As the "Army and Navy Journal" is published but once a week it cannot make "scoops" every hour of the day and send them out hot and fresh. But it feels justified in modestly calling attention to the fact that during the progress of the war its news has been accurate and complete in all essentials, and that it has been foremost in intelligent criticism and suggestion. Its views on the problems to be solved have had the endorsement of the ablest of its contemporaries and the public at large and a large proportion of the predictions it has made as to what

might be expected have proven true. It asserted the strategic importance of Porto Rico, proclaimed the admirable quality of the Regular Army, drew attention to the absurdity of invading the Philippines with a handful of men, called attention to the absurdities of the National Guard system, urged the necessity of military education, the need of a strong and large Regular Army, prophesied that the Cubans would prove to be of very little use as allies, and that the Philippine insurgents would give us more trouble than help. It warned against underrating the fighting qualities of the Spanish soldier and entering on a campaign insufficiently prepared. The annoyances and dangers we might expect from the use of obsolete arms and ammunition were enlarged on in its columns. All of these topics were treated of before the events demonstrated the soundness of our views, and we feel therefore that we are justified in patting our own back in a modest way.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were nominated for promotion on Aug. 10 by President McKinley: Commo. W. T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers and appointed an additional Rear Admiral, taking rank after Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, who was promoted Aug. 10 by the retirement of Rear Adml. C. S. Norton.

Commo. W. S. Schley advanced six numbers and appointed an additional Rear Admiral, taking rank after Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Capt. J. W. Philip, promoted to the grade of Commodore, vice Sampson, and promoted five numbers, taking rank after Commo. G. C. Remy.

Capt. F. J. Higginson, advanced three numbers, taking rank as the senior Captain.

Capt. R. D. Evans, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Capt. C. S. Cotton.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Capt. J. J. Read.

Capt. F. A. Cook, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Capt. Yates Stirling.

Capt. C. E. Clark, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Capt. W. C. Wise.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Capt. C. D. Sigbee.

Comdr. B. H. McCalla, advanced six numbers, taking rank after Capt. C. F. Goodrich.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, advanced ten numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell.

Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, advanced three numbers taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. Duncan Kennedy.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams.

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harber, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles.

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason; taking rank next after Lieut. William G. Cutler.

Lieut. H. P. Huse, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. W. R. Rush.

Lieut. Victor Blue, advanced five numbers, taking rank after Lieut. F. H. Brown.

Chief Engr. Warner B. Bayley, advanced two numbers, taking rank next after Chief Engr. Cowie.

Chief Engr. R. F. Milligan, advanced three numbers, receiving promotion to the grade of Commander, and taking rank after Chief Engr. A. C. Engard.

Chief Engr. A. B. Bates, advanced three numbers, taking rank after Chief Engr. J. D. Ford.

Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, advanced three numbers, taking rank after Chief Engr. G. W. Baird.

P. A. Engr. G. W. McElroy, advanced three numbers, taking rank after Chief Engr. R. L. Reid.

Chief Engrs. Hannum and McConnell, two numbers.

MARINE CORPS OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., appointed an additional Colonel.

Capt. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., advance three numbers, ranking after Capt. Porter.

Capt. P. St. C. Murphy, given the brevet rank of Major.

Lieut. H. L. Draper and Lieut. W. C. Neville, given the brevet rank of Captain.

Lieut. Lucas, rank Captain by brevet for conspicuous conduct.

Lieut. L. J. Magill, rank 1st Lieutenant and Captain by brevet, for gallantry.

Lieut. Bannon, brevet, 1st Lieutenant.

Lieut. Borden, rank by brevet, 1st Lieutenant.

Lieut. M. J. Shaw, given the brevet rank of 1st Lieutenant.

The nominations will be presented to the Senate for confirmation as soon as it convenes.

Lieut. Blue has been promoted for extraordinary heroism in his reconnaissance to see if Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago. The rest of the officers are promoted for "conspicuous conduct in battle."

PERSONALS.

Col. C. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., has written to Park Commissioner Clausen thanking him for his offer to the Government of the premises formerly known as the West End Hotel, Fort Washington Park, as a home, or shelter, for convalescing soldiers returning from the war.

At a meeting in New York, Aug. 8, of many prominent citizens, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.; Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, chairman of the meeting, were appointed to confer with the President, the Governor of the State, and the Mayor of the city, with a view to arranging for a fitting welcome to the troops returning to their homes, to take place after they have been rested at Montauk Point.

A recent dispatch from Guantanamo Bay reporting the arrival there of the Scorpion, says: Lieut. Comdr. Marix states that Naval Cadet Combs, who has not yet graduated, but is doing duty on the Scorpion, is down with malarial fever. While the Scorpion was off Manzanillo, with the temperature at 105 degrees, "general quarters" was sounded suddenly. Cadet Combs rushed from his sick bed to his station stark naked, but with his sword buckled around his waist. This plucky young officer will have to be sent home to recuperate.

Chief Engr. George Cowie, U. S. N., has been condemned by medical survey and has been invalided North for recovery of his health, broken down to some extent by the terrible experiences of the last few months. Mr. Cowie has been on the Indiana and now comes North for a much needed rest. His deafness has become much aggravated.

The late Capt. A. W. Wetherill has left a will giving all his property to his wife.

Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th U. S. Art., of Fort Caswell, N. C., made a short but pleasant visit to Fort Monroe, Va., this week.

Mrs. Edna R. Chaffee and family and Mrs. Geo. F. Hamilton are spending the summer at the Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Maj. C. S. Isley, 9th U. S. Cav., examined for retirement this week, is quartered at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

"The Military Society of Santiago," recently formed by our Army officers, at the front in Cuba, has elected Maj. Gen. Shafter president.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting friends at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.

Col. Eugene Griffin, 1st Volunteer Engineers, at last got off from New York for Porto Rico, Aug. 10, after many mishaps to the transport Chester.

Maj. W. C. Borden, Brigade Surg., has succeeded Maj. W. K. Hall in charge of the General Hospital at Key West, the latter having gone to Washington, D. C., under orders.

Capt. Jas. C. Sanford, C. E., has been placed in charge of the construction of a military road from Fort Washington to Jackson Lake, in the Yellowstone National Park.

Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding at Chickamauga, has his command in fine shape, as emphasized by a grand review held Aug. 19. Over 30,000 soldiers were in line.

Gen. H. M. Duffield, U. S. V., and his son, lately from Cuba, and in quarantine on Egmont Key, Fla., have arrived at their home in Detroit. The General is much improved.

Maj. W. H. Corbuser, Surg. U. S. A., now with the Philippine expedition, is to be nominated as Companion at Large of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion at a meeting to be held Aug. 17.

The monument in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was unveiled Aug. 9 with great honors, in the presence of thousands of people.

Col. D. S. Lamont, former Secretary of War, had a narrow escape near Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 7, by a freight train crashing into his private car. Fortunately his party had time to escape into the forward car.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has recommended his old staff officer, Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. V. (Captain 5th U. S. Inf.), for appointment as Colonel of the 6th Mass. Inf., now in Puerto Rico. None better could be made.

Secretary Long took a trip down the Potomac last Saturday for a little recreation and fresh air. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helen Long. They went as far as Indian Head, Md., on the naval tug Briton.

Lieut. G. E. Manning, 3d Ohio Volunteers, who was in Cuba on Gen. H. S. Hawkins's staff, is at present home on leave, at 332 West First street, Dayton, O. As soon as Gen. Hawkins gets a new assignment he will join him.

Capt. Fred Alger arrived in Washington Aug. 6. In addition to the injury to his knee cap, the young officer is suffering from malarial fever. Notwithstanding his condition, he reported at once his arrival to Adj. Gen. Corbin. He will be granted a furlough to recuperate.

Seldom of late has New York been in such a flutter of excitement as that caused by the arrivals of contingents of Shafter's Army from Santiago bound for Montauk Point. Patriotism has been at fever heat and the battle-scarred boys in blue have been the heroes of the hour.

The Church of the Strangers, West Fifty-seventh street, New York, was filled to discomfort Sunday evening, Aug. 7, with a congregation gathered to hear Chaplain Harry W. Jones, of the Texas, tell of the great naval encounter of July 3 at Santiago de Cuba, when Adm. Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

A Hempstead dispatch says: Col. W. S. Schuyler, commander of Camp Black, has commenced a war against grogshops near the camp. Maj. Hamilton, provost marshal, and Collector Moore learned that only three of the proprietors have regular licenses. The delinquents were taken to Long Island City and fined \$12.50 each.

In the large tent at Fort Adams, R. I., presented by the Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn, nearly a thousand officers and men of the 47th New York jammed themselves on Sunday evening, Aug. 7, in closer order than they have ever been before to listen to words of greeting and cheer from Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has appointed Col. Edmund Rice (Captain, 5th U. S. Infantry) Colonel of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, in accordance with a recommendation by Maj. Gen. Miles. This is an honor well bestowed, as Col. Rice has a splendid military record, and is an all round officer of excellent ability.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has sent to Gen. Miles, in accordance with the resolution of Lafayette Post G. A. R., New York, silk flags for the interior of school houses and bunting flags for the outside. The post has determined to send for the body of Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Inf., killed at Santiago. Capt. Wetherill was a comrade of this post.

Letters have been received at Stockbridge, Mass., from Lieut. Marcus S. Miller, son of Brig. Gen. Miller, written from Honolulu, where he had stopped on his way to the Philippines in charge of the collier Nero. Complimentary mention is made of Ensign Webster, another Stockbridge naval officer, in Commo. Schley's report of the engagement of Santiago.

Lieut. W. S. Wood, Adj. 9th Cav., was disabled by a Mauser bullet, which passed through his lower jaw and lodged in his shoulder. The bullet fractured his lower jaw and carried away a number of his teeth, besides badly shattering the remainder. He was brought North on one of the hospital ships, and is in the hands of a prominent dentist of Washington.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf., "killed at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898," recounts his excellent military career and says: "A soldier of two wars, he died in the fore-front of battle in assaulting the heights of San Juan, at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, fighting for 'Old Glory.' 'Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori.'"

All the Chicago papers speak with praise of the conduct of Capt. Leonard Lovering, 4th U. S. Inf., before Santiago. The "Tribune" says: "The battalion led by Capt. Robinson, Lovering, Brown and Price had three officers and forty-two men fall within ten minutes. The Captain is proof that size is neither protection nor danger when bullets are flying. Though a large man, and constantly exposed, he was not touched."

Gen. J. M. Bacon has returned to St. Paul from a pleasant visit to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., left Newport, R. I., early in the week, to return about Aug. 20.

Col. J. M. Bell, 1st U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Bell are comfortably located at the Larkin House, Watch Hill, R. I.

Col. George H. Burton, Acting Insp. Gen., U. S. A., is just now convalescing from a long seven weeks' siege of typhoid fever.

Capt. C. B. Satterlee, 6th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a short visit to his family at Cedar Mountain, N. C.

Ensign N. E. Irwin, U. S. N., of the Baltimore, has been placed in command of the Spanish war vessel, Manila, captured at Manila.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adjutant, 5th Art., is the new Post Adjutant at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., under Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea.

P. A. Kennedy, U. S. Navy, was married August 3 at Portsmouth, Va., to Miss Bessie M. Murdaugh, daughter of Judge Murdaugh, of this city.

Mrs. J. K. Waring and daughter, and Mrs. C. F. Kiefer are visiting their cousin, Mrs. G. W. Rae, 1822 4th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite and Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite are spending some weeks at the Portland, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. Later they go to Seabright.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Fort Preble, Me., has taken charge of the detachment on duty at Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor.

Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., Aug. 5, and left for Washington, D. C., to report to Maj. Gen. Wade for duty as A. D. C.

Col. P. Graves seems to have enlisted, for we note a recent order directing him, as senior recruit, to take charge of a detachment of recruits going to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

The Official Register of the officers and cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, 1898, makes its appearance this week, and is, as usual, a comprehensive and useful document of its class.

Governors Island was comparatively calm this week, the excitement consequent upon the loss (and recovery) of her diamonds by Mrs. Feeney, wife of Capt. Feeney, of the steamer General Hancock, having died out.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., commanding the Dorothea, has been condemned by a Board of Medical Surgeons and ordered to a hospital for treatment. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston.

Lieuts. H. P. Goodwood and Malcolm Young, 2d U. S. Art., visited in Boston, Mass., this week and afterwards returned to their recruiting stations; the former to Providence, R. I., and the latter to Worcester, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding 1st Division, 3d Corps, Chickamauga, has inaugurated a series of useful lessons for his troops in practical hygiene. A handy "Hygienic Manual" has been issued in this connection.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), who is very much improved in health, has been on duty at the Norfolk Yard as Equipment Officer, in addition to his duties as Aid to the Commandant of the Yard, Commo. Farquhar.

The troops to be encamped at Montauk Point, L. I., are extremely lucky in the detail of Col. C. A. Woodruff as Chief Commissary of the camp, he having during the present war sustained his previous reputation as a very energetic and capable officer.

Col. Forney, in command of the Spanish prisoners at Fort Long, on Seaveys Island, received word from Secretary Long Aug. 4 to parole Lieut. Francesco Batista, a guerilla officer of the Spanish army, under Gen. Linares, and send him to New York, whence he would be sent to Santiago.

Gen. John R. Lewis, retired, and Mrs. Lewis, having spent the winter in Seattle, Wash., have returned East, and have gone to Buffalo to meet their son, Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, of the 22d U. S. Inf., who was in the battles before Santiago. Gen. Lewis is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Surg. Karl Rudberg, of the Swedish army, who gave valuable assistance to the American wounded at Santiago, and Surg. Gen. Terrey, of the National Guard of New York, sailed August 3 on the Army hospital ship Relief, for Porto Rico, one for the Swedish Government and the other for the State Guard.

Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, U. S. A., lately from Santiago, to recover from injuries received in action, occupied the pulpit in his church in Newark Aug. 7, the first time since he left to go to the war. The injury to his chest, caused by a shell bursting near him, still troubles his lungs, and his hip injury is still evident, but he is improving. The church was crowded with his parishioners and friends, and after the services he was given an informal reception.

Col. Eugene Griffin, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., is quoted as saying before leaving New York this week with his regiment for Porto Rico: "There is just one absurd story I would like to deny before leaving New York. The 'World' said yesterday that Mrs. Griffin had given a silk flag with the words 'Remember the Maine' embroidered on it to the regiment. Mrs. Griffin has not given any flag to the regiment. She certainly would not have given one with a motto."

Mrs. Casper H. Conrad and daughter, Miss Blossom, are spending August at the Commercial Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Maj. Conrad, who has been in command of his regiment, the 8th Inf., ever since it left the States, came out of the Santiago battle unharmed, and keeps in excellent health. Lieut. Wm. D. Conrad, who came so near dying with pneumonia last March in Skaguay, Alaska, reached Washington on May 28, on sick leave, which he relinquished three days later, and started for San Francisco to accompany his regiment, the 23d, to Manila. Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., is with his troop, I, 5th Cav., at Tampa—hoping that the regiment will soon be started for some place. The 5th has had a long and weary "wait," having been at Tampa since June 10.

A Santiago dispatch says: One of the most popular men in the 5th Army Corps now in Cuba is Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago. The Army applauded the selection of Wood. He had made a fine record for bravery and sound judgment during the war. Everybody knew that broad, cool, kindly face and that sturdy figure with the plain gray shirt and riding breeches. Wood wore no emblem of rank, but no one ever took him for a private or a subordinate officer. Everybody who came in contact with him was charmed with his simplicity of manner, the shrewdness and fairness of his remarks, and his uniform unpretentious politeness. There were many stories of his steadiness at Guasimas, where he commanded the 1st Vol. Cav.; and they were all of a kind—that he was observant of the little things which went to clinch victory and which other men in their excitement forgot.

Maj. S. C. Mills, Insp. Gen., went to Tryon, N. C., this week to look after land suitable for an encampment.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., was presented with a handsome sword at Long Beach, L. I., Aug. 5, by the patrons of the Long Beach Hotel and the cottagers. The Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth made the presentation speech. In the course of a brief and modest reply Mr. Hobson said: "I have to beg of you that you will recall this simple and absolute fact—that the little incident at the front simply indicates the status and conditions of your sailors at the front. Let me add that at that time, and I believe forever hereafter, they were and will be found willing to perform whatever duty may appear and at whatever cost."

It is said that Comy. Gen. Eagan proposed to sue Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, for alleged libels published by him in a New York newspaper criticizing the Commissary General and the administration of his department, but ascertained that it would be impossible to enter suit for criminal libel, because the signed statement of Mr. Roosevelt did not designate any particular person. He may ask for a board to investigate these charges, but with criticisms flying in all directions it is more probable that personal grievances will be subordinated to a general examination of the effectiveness of all departments as now organized, in time of war.

Our correspondent at St. Augustine calls attention to the statement made in a letter from a returned soldier belonging to that city, to the effect that in the battle of the 2d of July, near Santiago, he saw Capt. Marcotte, the correspondent of the "Army and Navy Journal," "taking a Gatling gun through our lines, and though all the others turned back he went on." We do not intend to insist as a matter of contract that correspondents of the "Army and Navy Journal" should each carry a Gatling with him to the front, but Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., is an old soldier, and it is not easy to restrain him when a fight is on within the strict lines of professional duty.

Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., retired, underwent a severe operation at Vallejo, Cal., on Aug. 9. Dr. C. T. Hibbert, referring to the operation, is thus quoted: "The operation was highly successful and most satisfactory. The Admiral was placed under the influence of ether, and Dr. Taylor performed the operation, which, through the rapid location of the seat of trouble and the short time required to consummate the work of relief, gives the patient the most favorable chance of recovery. The report that a blood vessel in the stomach had burst was untrue, as intestinal obstruction was what ailed him. Had the surgical operation been postponed twenty-four hours, the illness would have proved fatal, or, at least, been so intensified that it would have been almost hopeless."

Lieut. Philip Raymond Ward, 7th U. S. Art., son of Col. Thomas Ward, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., was married Aug. 2, at Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Kate Kellogg Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kellogg, of that city. The Oswego "Times," referring to the occasion, says: "It was not the conventional military wedding since so many of the groom's classmates at West Point and his best friends are in active service in the field, and at the front. But Col. Thomas Ward reminded those present that it was an Army affair, and the parlors of the Kellogg house were comfortably filled with the families and intimate friends of the bride and groom, and the Rev. Philip Nelson Meade, rector of Christ Church, performed the ceremony. A reception followed, the handsome and numerous presents were inspected, and the married couple left for a few days' tour and then to join at Fort Slocum, N. Y."

Capt. R. C. J. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., who recently mustered in the 35th Michigan Inf., was tendered a banquet recently in Detroit by the officers of that regiment. All commissioned officers were present and a number of invited guests, including Gov. Pingree. Gen. Marsh presided as toastmaster. Capt. Irvine was presented with a fine sword and belt, Gov. Pingree making the presentation, who in eloquent words referred to the able work done by Capt. Irvine in mustering the five regiments of Michigan Volunteers into the United States service, and to his ever courteous and considerate treatment of officers and men. Capt. Irvine responded in a feeling manner. He stated the compliment paid him was fully appreciated and that he hoped to merit the confidence reposed in him. In closing, Capt. Irvine looked at the beautiful sword and said he would borrow a sentiment: "May it never be drawn except in a just cause, and when thus drawn never be sheathed until that cause is won."

It is reported that Secretary Day, of the State Department, will soon resign. Mr. Day was not trained as a diplomat, but as a lawyer, and it is said his methods have a directness that is not usual in diplomacy, though that does not mean that they are objectionable. The handling of the De Lome letter incident offers an illustration in point. A skilled diplomatist would have felt all around the subject matter, aiming to reach the same results, but by a devious rather than a straight course. Judge Day simply acted as he would have acted had a client sought his assistance in a libel case. He put the incriminating letter into his pocket, called in person upon the suspected Minister, asked him frankly whether he wrote it, and received—what was a nine days' wonder in the diplomatic circle—an equally frank and unequivocal admission. While this course may have violated all ordinary rules of diplomatic intercourse, its fruit was just what was sought, and there is the best of reason for saying that Secretary and Minister parted with a much more genuine respect for each other than either felt it necessary to advertise. The Secretary's loss will be felt by the President, with whom it is understood he is on very cordial terms.

A Santiago correspondent has many good words to say of Col. J. F. Weston, Chief Comy. of the 5th Army Corps. A remarkable thing was that this man, past middle age, who toiled as hard as any pack mule in the Army, always had a joke to crack and helped a stranger equally with his friends. He kept open house, and many a man who had never seen him before and had gone to tell a tale of woe was sitting at Col. Weston's mess-table before he knew it and eating of the best he had. Sometimes a stranger wanted to pay for a meal, and then the Colonel's face was a study. The man didn't pay for the meal. About this time Gen. Miles sent for Weston to come aboard one of the transports to have a talk with him. When he presented himself the Commissary Colonel looked more like a tramp than an Army officer, so black was the seat of his linen trousers from sitting on sacks and boxes and so frayed at the bottom. He wore no cravat and his beard was ragged. A volunteer aide would have turned up his nose at the shabby figure, but Miles knew him for his true value. When Santiago surrendered the Commissary Colonel got a wharf, and he was in his glory. He moved up with a sigh of relief, and thereafter his night's rest was something more than a cat nap. But after a month's work such as would have crippled most youngsters he was as sound as a nut and as cheery as a cricket.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. CAL., JULY 28, 1898.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
(Telegram.) Washington, D. C., July 27, 1898.
Commanding General, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Enlisted men whose descriptive lists have gone with regiment to Philippines and who are to be discharged, Assistant Secretary of War directs that if desired they should be furnished with transportation to their homes by the Quartermaster's Department, cost of same to be kept of record and to be charged against the man when final statements and discharge are received. THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:
JOHN B. BENNET,
1st Lieut., 7th Inf., Aid, A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 16, DEPT. CAL., JULY 29, 1898.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
(Telegram.) Washington, D. C., July 28, 1898.
Commanding General, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant Secretary of War directs that you cause regimental commanders under your command to be informed that enlisted men discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability under General Orders 100, July 16, 1898, from this office, are entitled to travel pay. THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:
JOHN B. BENNET,
1st Lieut., 7th Inf., Aid, A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. CAL., AUG. 2, 1898.

The following report of the Brigade Surgeon in charge of Division Hospital is published for the information and guidance of this command. All commanding officers of regiments and detachments will give immediate and careful attention to this subject, so important to the interests of the service and to the inexperienced young men entrusted to their care:

Division Field Hospital,

Presidio of S. F., Cal., Aug. 2, 1898.

The Chief Surgeon, Department of California.

Sir: I most earnestly call attention to the numerous cases of pneumonia, bronchitis and allied disorders which are being brought to this hospital, and to request to have regimental or detachment commanders use their best endeavors to compel their men to protect themselves. It is no infrequent thing to see the men exposing themselves late at night, riding upon the open car with no overcoats, blouses open, and otherwise exposing themselves, frequently at the same time intoxicated. I have questioned quite a number of these men, and learned that they are not properly clad with warm clothing for the cold and fog of this point. Very respectfully,

local treatment. These purchases will be restricted to articles of food, solid and liquid, the quantities and varieties of which will be determined by the medical officer in charge.

There will be rendered monthly to the Commissary General of Subsistence, by the medical officers concerned, regular accounts current supported by vouchers showing the application of these funds, and regular returns of subsistence stores accounting for the articles of food purchased and issued. There will be submitted with each monthly return a tabular statement showing the number of patients present during the month as shown by the hospital records, and the money value of the articles issued to and consumed by them. The statement will be so arranged as to show the actual cost of subsistence per man per day for the month.

Transfers of subsistence funds from one hospital, train or transport to another without authority of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the purchase from subsistence funds of articles other than food intended for diet of the sick, are prohibited.

This order will go into effect at once, and all surplus funds in the hands of medical officers in charge, arising from the commutation of rations heretofore allowed to enlisted men undergoing treatment under their charge, will be taken up on their accounts current for the month of August, and all articles purchased from such commutation remaining on hand unconsumed on receipt hereof will be taken up on their returns of subsistence stores for that month.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 112, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 6, 1898.

I. By direction of the President, the Mortar Battery on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Capron, in honor of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Cav. (2d Lieut., 7th Cav., U. S. Army), who was killed at the battle of La Quassina, Cuba, June 24, 1898.

II. So much of par. 2, G. O. 39, May 10, 1898, and of G. O. 51, May 23, 1898, from this office, as relates to the facings to be worn upon the prescribed field uniform, are so far amended as to provide that said facings, conforming in color to the respective arms of service, shall be worn by officers and enlisted men upon the shoulder straps only.

III. The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Joint resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to waive the one-year suspension from promotion and to order re-examination of officers of the Army in certain cases.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the existing war the President may, in his discretion, waive the one-year suspension from promotion and forthwith order the re-examination provided in certain cases by the third proviso of Section 3 of the Act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein."

Approved June 14, 1898.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 113, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 8, 1898.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts having enacted a law providing for the payment, "out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to each noncommissioned officer, soldier, sailor or marine who has been or is hereafter mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the present war as a part of the quota of or to the credit of this Commonwealth, and to members of the Massachusetts Naval Militia mustered into the service of the United States, also to residents of Massachusetts mustered into the Regular Army or Navy, or into the Volunteer Brigade of Engineers of the United States during the present war, of the sum of \$7 per month, so long as he shall remain an enlisted man in said service," and the treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts being about to place himself in communication with commanding officers for the purpose of carrying said provision into effect, the commanding officers of all organizations of the Volunteer and of the Regular Army are hereby directed to furnish promptly such information in the premises as may be requested by the treasurer of that Commonwealth.

This order will also apply to all other States that have made or may make similar provision.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

ASSIGNMENT OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

2d Lieutenants recently appointed in the Army have been assigned as follows:

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—William F. Stewart, Jr., A.; Robert H. C. Kelton, L.; Hudson Taylor Patton, C.; Eric W. Tanner, H.; Frederick William Philister, I.; Charles Henry Whipple, B.; Elmer Jay Wallace, M.

2d Art.—Carroll F. Armistead, B.; Winfred B. Carr, C.; Rush Spencer Wells, G.; E. B. Martindale, Jr., H.; Edward Carpenter, I.; Henry T. West, K.; H. J. Hatch, M.; Guy T. Scott, O.; Harry L. James, Q.; Henry Clay Adams, Jr., E.; Edward S. Kline, L.; Harry M. Bontelle, H.; Henry M. Merriam, I.; Conrad Hammond Lanza, K.

4th Art.—Hanson B. Black, A.; Percy Poe Bishop, C.; Chas. S. Haight, D.; Charles Pierce Faulkner, I.; Herbert Jay Brees, H.; James Brady Mitchell, L.; George Williams, M.; 5th Art.—Joseph B. Douglas, A.; William R. Doores, B.; Morrell Madison Mills, E.; Woodson Hocker, G.; Harrison Hall, I.; John R. Proctor, Jr., K.; Harry Facker Wilbur, L.; 6th Art.—Wright Smith, A.; Alfred Andrews Starbird, B.; William Malloy Todd, C.; Charles Rees Lloyd, I.; William Frederick Hase, L.; James Frederick Howell, K.; Ward B. Pershing, M.

7th Art.—Peter C. Hains, A.; John Carroll Goodfellow, D.; Arthur Fletcher Cassells, I.; Robert Robins Wallace, F.; David McCoach, H.; C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., K.; Ralph Plumb Brower, L.; John Thomas Geary, G.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Courtland Nixon, Harry E. Whitney.

2d Inf.—Charles R. Hickox, Benjamin H. Watkins, Augustus C. Ledyard, Raymond Sheldon, Archie Jesse Harris.

3d Inf.—Fenney, Ross, John R. H. Hannay, Frank S. Burr, Charles Carroll Todd.

4th Inf.—Joseph Warren Glidden, Frank Halstead, Louis E. Hill, Ward Cheney, Frederick Guy Knabenshue, Mark Wheeler.

5th Inf.—E. James Williams, Gerard Beekman Hopplin, Alfred B. Macley, James Leonard Graham, William C. Clarke, Jr.

6th Inf.—Frederick S. L. Price, Marshall Childs.

7th Inf.—Benjamin J. Tillman, John F. B. Mitchell, Jr.

8th Inf.—Harry Anthony Eaton, Henry S. Wagner, Gaston Souard Turner, Edwin W. Perkins.

9th Inf.—William K. Naylor, Harry Franklin Dalton.

10th Inf.—George J. Holden, George de Grasse Catlin.

11th Inf.—Edgar A. Macklin, Edwin Chase Hoyt, James M. A. Darrach, James Malcolm Graham.

12th Inf.—William H. Williams, James Edward Bell, R. W. Barnett, Laurence Albert Curtis.

13th Inf.—Harold B. Smith, George D. Arrowsmith, Pearl M. Shaffer, Peyton Graves Clark, Clifton Comly Kinney.

14th Inf.—Joseph L. Gilbreth, Allen G. Wright.

15th Inf.—Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr.

16th Inf.—Phillip E. M. Walker, James McDonald Comer, William Remsen Webb, John J. Toffey, Jr., David B. Mulliken, Stanley H. Ford.

17th Inf.—Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Arthur Cranston, Frank Hassaurek, Irving Joseph Carr.

18th Inf.—William H. Jordan, Jr., (7), Byron Conrad, Moor N. Fails.

19th Inf.—Edward Croft, Watts C. Valentine.

20th Inf.—James Davis Taylor, Jr., Henry C. Bonnycastle, George H. Knox.

21st Inf.—George Chipman Martin, Carl Anson Martin, Adolphe Hart Huguet, Edward A. Bumpus, Charles R. Ramsay.

22d Inf.—Robert R. Nevin, Harry R. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Ralph B. Parrott.

23d Inf.—William A. Lieber, Robert M. Brambila, Alexander J. Macnab, William H. Oury (7), Ralph W. Terrell (7).

24th Inf.—Daniel Franklin Keller, Robert E. Frith, Donald McNulta.

25th Inf.—Thomas J. Powers, Jr., John N. Straat, Jr., Archibald Irwin Harrison.

No assignments have yet been made to the Cavalry.

G. O., A. G. O., WAR DEPT., AUG. 11, 1898.

By direction of the President, the camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., shall hereafter be known and designated as Camp Wikoff, in honor of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf., who was killed at the head of his regiment, July 1, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 30, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 9, 1898.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Cooks.—Under the authority of the Act of Congress directing the enlistment of cooks in the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, published in General Orders, No. 94, July 12, 1898, from this office, colored cooks may be enlisted for white regiments of Volunteers.—(Decision Sec. War, Aug. 4, 98—106118 A. G. O.)

2. Detached Army.—A separate Army Corps is held to be a "Detached Army" within the meaning of section 14 of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and the Commanding General of such corps may appoint military boards for the examination of officers as provided for in that section.—(Decision Sec. War, July 15, 98—101908 A. G. O.)

3. Army in the Field.—Under the 107th Article of War, a corps commander is held to be a commander of an Army in the field when his corps is not a constituent part of a larger body, and he may convene a court martial under this article and confirm sentences of dismissal of officers. A corps commander may also convene such court where the division or separate brigade commander is the accuser or prosecutor.—(Decisions Sec. War, Aug. 5, 98—105670 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

ASSIGNMENTS OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

G. O. 115, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 9, 1898.

The officers of the Infantry arm named in the accompanying list, promoted to date from April 24, 1898, under the operation of the act of Congress approved that date, are assigned to regiments as indicated. They will be assigned to companies by the respective regimental commanders, who will report such assignments at once to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

Captains, promoted from 1st Lieutenants.

- Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., vice Roberts, promoted.
- Walter A. Thurston, 18th Inf., vice Ward, promoted.
- Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., vice Lincoln, promoted.
- Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., vice Davis, promoted.
- Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf., vice O'Brien, promoted.
- William Black, 24th Inf., vice Thompson, promoted.
- John Newton, 16th Inf., original vacancy.
- Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., original vacancy.
- Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., original vacancy.
- Joseph M. F. Partello, 5th Inf., vice Baldwin, promoted.
- William B. P. French, 3d Inf., original vacancy.
- Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., vice Dempsey, promoted.
- Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., vice Dougherty, promoted.
- Charles M. Trullitt, 21st Inf., vice Stone, promoted.
- George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf., vice Parker, promoted.
- Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., original vacancy.
- Warren H. Cowles, 4th Inf., vice Bubb, promoted.
- John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., original vacancy.
- Frank B. McCoy, 2d Inf., vice Miller, promoted.
- Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., original vacancy.
- Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., vice Lee, promoted.
- Charles B. Noyes, 9th Inf., original vacancy.
- Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., vice Brown, promoted.
- Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., original vacancy.
- James E. Brett, 24th Inf., vice Markley, promoted.
- John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., original vacancy.
- Will T. May, 15th Inf., vice Hartz, promoted.
- Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., original vacancy.
- Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., original vacancy.
- John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., original vacancy.
- Walter C. Wright, 7th Inf., vice Coolidge, promoted.
- Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., vice Paul, promoted.
- Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., vice Goodale, promoted.
- Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., original vacancy.
- Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., original vacancy.
- Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., original vacancy.
- Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., original vacancy.
- John Stafford, 8th Inf., vice Savage, promoted.
- Edwin G. Ord, 22d Inf., original vacancy.
- Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., original vacancy.
- John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., original vacancy.
- Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., original vacancy.
- Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf., original vacancy.
- Chas. W. Kennedy, 8th Inf., vice Wilhelm, promoted.
- Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., vice Potter, promoted.
- George W. McVey, 7th Inf., original vacancy.
- Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf., vice Auman, promoted.
- Wills P. Ardson, 8th Inf., original vacancy.
- Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., vice Craigie, promoted.
- Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., original vacancy.
- Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf., original vacancy.
- David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., original vacancy.
- Rowland G. Hill, 25th Inf., original vacancy.
- William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., original vacancy.
- Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., original vacancy.
- Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., original vacancy.
- Wm. F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., vice Brinkerhoff, promoted.
- John B. Batcher, Jr., 24th Inf., original vacancy.
- Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., original vacancy.
- James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., original vacancy.
- Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., original vacancy.
- Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., original vacancy.
- William N. Hughes, 18th Inf., original vacancy.
- Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., original vacancy.
- Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., original vacancy.
- Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., original vacancy.
- John F. Harrison, 20th Inf., original vacancy.
- Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., original vacancy.
- Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., original vacancy.
- Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., original vacancy.
- Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., original vacancy.
- John Cotter, 15th Inf., original vacancy.
- Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., original vacancy.
- William H. Sage, 14th Inf., original vacancy.
- George H. Patten, 14th Inf., original vacancy.
- Magnus O. Hollis, 4th Inf., original vacancy.

*Since deceased.

- 1st Lieutenants, promoted from 2d Lieutenants.
- John L. Hines, 2d Inf., vice Van Liew, promoted.
- Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., vice Andrus, promoted.
- Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., vice Partello, promoted.
- Jacques Del. Ladette, 1st Inf., vice Strother, promoted.
- John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., original vacancy.
- Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., vice Plummer, promoted.
- John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., vice Hollis, promoted.
- H. O. Williams, 14th Inf., vice Blatchford, promoted.
- George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., vice Thuston, promoted.
- William F. Grote, 18th Inf., vice Hardin, promoted.
- Wm. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., vice Hill, promoted.
- Herbert N. Royden, 23d Inf., vice Pendleton, promoted.
- Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., vice Black, promoted.
- Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf., vice Abbot, promoted.
- Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., vice Ord, promoted.
- Lewis S. Forley, 16th Inf., vice Newton, promoted.
- William M. Morrow, 21st Inf., vice Trullitt, promoted.
- Ben. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., vice Chynoweth, promoted.
- Jasper E. Brady, 19th Inf., vice Roberts, promoted.
- Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf., vice Dapray, promoted.
- Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf., original vacancy.
- William M. Wood, 12th Inf., vice Barth, promoted.
- Albert C. Dalton, 23d Inf., vice Hodges, promoted.
- Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., original vacancy.
- Edward Sigerfors, 5th Inf., vice Chatfield, promoted.
- Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., vice Dodds, promoted.
- Ed. A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf., vice Penrose, promoted.
- Frederick W. Fager, 13th Inf., vice Saffold, promoted.
- John Howard, 19th Inf., vice Rowan, promoted.
- Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., vice Parke, promoted.

G. O. 116, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 10, 1898.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Medical officers in charge of general hospitals, hospital trains, hospital transports, and the hospital at the camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., will be allowed to expend from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army," for the diet of the enlisted men undergoing medical treatment under their charge, at the rate of not exceeding 60 cents per man per day for the period each is undergoing treatment. The allowance so made will constitute a special fund in the hands of the medical officer in charge, from which will be purchased the entire diet of the enlisted men while undergoing med-

31. H. L. McCorkle, 25th Inf., vice Leonhauser, promoted.
32. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., vice Howe, promoted.
33. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., original vacancy.
34. William Brooke, 4th Inf., original vacancy.
35. John S. Murdock, 25th Inf., original vacancy.
36. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., vice Brett, promoted.
37. William H. Simons, 6th Inf., original vacancy.
38. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., vice Vogdes, promoted.
39. John F. Madden, 5th Inf., original vacancy.
40. William Wallace, 7th Inf., vice Greene, retired.
41. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 23d Inf., vice Allaire, promoted.
42. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., vice Patten, promoted.
43. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., vice May, promoted.
44. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., vice Stafford, promoted.
45. Jacob H. G. Lazelle, 18th Inf., vice Griffith, promoted.
46. Traber Norman, 8th Inf., vice Richardson, promoted.
47. Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf., vice Avery, promoted.
48. Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf., original vacancy.
49. William Newman, 13th Inf., vice Hughes, promoted.
50. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., vice Connolly, retired.
51. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., vice Hearn, promoted.
52. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf., vice Sage, promoted.
53. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., vice Scott, promoted.
54. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf., original vacancy.
55. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., vice Kirby, promoted.
56. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., original vacancy.
57. John E. Woodward, 16th Inf., vice Dunning, promoted.
58. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., vice Dowdy, retired.
59. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., vice French, promoted.
60. James T. Moore, 3d Inf., vice Fremont, promoted.
61. William D. Davis, 17th Inf., vice Grumley, retired.
62. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., vice Blauvelt, promoted.
63. Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf., vice Cowles, promoted.
64. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf., original vacancy.
65. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., vice Hovey, promoted.
66. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., vice Morrison, promoted.
67. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., vice Anglum, promoted.
68. James Ronayne, 19th Inf., original vacancy.
69. William J. Lutz, 2d Inf., original vacancy.
70. Henry O. Kinnison, 25th Inf., original vacancy.
71. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf., vice Chandler, promoted.
72. Orrin K. Wolfe, 23d Inf., original vacancy.
73. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., vice Clarke, promoted.
74. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., original vacancy.
75. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf., vice Hatch, promoted.
76. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., vice Noyes, promoted.
77. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., original vacancy.
78. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., vice Dickson, promoted.
79. Arthur M. Edwards, 3d Inf., vice Bell, promoted.
80. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf., vice Kerr, promoted.
81. George E. Houle, 3d Inf., vice McCoy, promoted.
82. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf., original vacancy.
83. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf., original vacancy.
84. Robert E. L. Spence, 16th Inf., vice Wright, promoted.
85. William O. Rogers, 7th Inf., vice Howell, promoted.
86. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf., vice Lloyd, promoted.
87. George M. Jamerson, 7th Inf., vice Barbour, retired.
88. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf., original vacancy.
89. E. Taylor, 12th Inf., original vacancy.
90. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., vice Beacom, promoted.
91. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., vice Batchelor, promoted.
92. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., original vacancy.
93. Mathew E. Sayville, 10th Inf., vice Stottler, retired.
94. William H. Mulla, 21st Inf., vice Kernan, promoted.
95. Frank E. Bamford, 15th Inf., vice Cotter, promoted.
96. Fredrik L. Knudson, 8th Inf., original vacancy.
97. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., vice Stamper, promoted.
98. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., original vacancy.
99. Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., original vacancy.
100. S. J. Bayard Schindler, 3d Inf., vice Kennedy, promoted.
101. John F. Preston, Jr., 7th Inf., vice Melver, promoted.
102. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., original vacancy.
103. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., original vacancy.
104. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., original vacancy.
105. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., vice Shanks, promoted.
106. John C. McArthur, 3d Inf., vice Bundy, promoted.
107. Frank D. Ely, 9th Inf., vice Anderson, promoted.
108. William A. Sater, 18th Inf., vice Avis, retired.
109. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., original vacancy.
110. Otto B. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., original vacancy.
111. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., vice Alvord, promoted.
112. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d Inf., original vacancy.
113. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf., vice Davison, promoted.
114. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., original vacancy.
115. John S. Batlle, 11th Inf., vice Hirst, promoted.
116. Charles L. Bent, 7th Inf., original vacancy.
117. Wm. E. Welsh, 10th Inf., vice Shollenberger, promoted.
118. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf., original vacancy.
119. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., original vacancy.
120. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., original vacancy.
121. Briant H. Wells, 18th Inf., original vacancy.
122. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., original vacancy.
123. Ralph R. Stogsall, 10th Inf., original vacancy.
124. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., original vacancy.
125. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., original vacancy.
126. Pegram Whitworth, 18th Inf., original vacancy.
127. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., original vacancy.
128. Ulysses G. Worriow, 20th Inf., original vacancy.
129. Frank J. Morrow, 17th Inf., original vacancy.
130. William A. Ralburn, 10th Inf., original vacancy.
131. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., original vacancy.
132. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf., original vacancy.
133. John W. L. Phillips, 11th Inf., original vacancy.
134. Harry Clement, 21st Inf., original vacancy.

*Since deceased.

G. O. 114, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 9, 1898.

Directs that one month's furlough be granted to sick and wounded soldiers with transportation to their homes and commutation of rations while traveling. At the end of the furlough they must report at the nearest Army post, camp or hospital, unless unfit for duty, in which case a physician's certificate as to their condition and the probable time of recovery must be sent with the furlough five days before its expiration. Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, whose regiments are in the United States, will be sent by the Surgeons in charge of hospitals to join their proper regiments. Soldiers belonging to regiments of the Regular Army which are not in the United States will be sent by the Surgeons in charge of hospitals to report to duty with recruit detachments of their respective regiments, except artillery soldiers of the Regular Army belonging to batteries which have left the United States, who will be sent to the headquarters of their respective regiments. Those belonging to Volunteer organizations which are not in the United States will be sent by the Surgeons in charge of hospitals to the nearest military post or camp.

CIR. 14, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JULY 22, 1898.

The following communication is published:
(Telegram.) Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 16, 1898.
Mustering Officer, Department East, Governors Island, New York: Section 2. Circular Letter June 3, last, providing for enlistments in the field for Volunteer organizations will admit of such enlistments to fill actual vacancies by any mustering officer properly detailed at a post or camp. A Volunteer Officer may thus be detailed where no Regular Army Officer is available.
By order of the Secretary of War:
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, 1ST DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS.

CAMP RUSSELL A. ALGER, AUG. 9, 1898.

Until further orders there will be four company roll calls each day (Sunday not excepted) in the 3d Virginia—at reveille, at drum call, at retreat, and at tattoo—the absentees after each roll call to be immediately reported to these headquarters. A sufficient guard will be detailed from this regiment to place a cordon of sentinels every thirty feet (30 feet) around the regiment, and no one will be allowed to go out of its camp except in the discharge of some proper military duty. If this method of confining the members of this regiment within regimental camp limits shall prove ineffective, a report will be promptly made, and details from other regiments of this division will be made for that duty. The Major General commanding witnessed in person with painful regret the riotous and insubordinate conduct of a part of this regiment on the night of Aug. 8. It was a disgrace to the service and to the State of Virginia. Nothing could justify or excuse it, as fast as the names of those engaged in such unsoldierly and disgraceful

conduct can be ascertained, the Secretary of War will be requested to dishonorably discharge them from the United States service. No furloughs, leaves of absence or passes will be granted to the members of the 3d Virginia until further orders. Meantime the rules and articles of war will be published at dress parade, until the officers and men have become familiar with and learned to obey the same. This order will be published at every company roll call and dress parade in this division for one week, or until further ordered, and to that end copies of the same will be furnished to brigade and regimental Commanders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Butler:

F. S. STRONG, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Light Artillery Brigade, 1st Army Corps, and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty with the 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 7th Army Corps, and will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to the command of a brigade. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Young, U. S. V., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and assume charge of the preparation of the camps for the 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and return to his proper station, St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 103, D. D., July 30.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Robert Sewell, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Maj. Henry T. Allen, A. A. G., U. S. V. (S. O. 176, D. E., Aug. 8.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Tryon, N. C., on official business pertaining to the location of a camp at or near that place. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Maj. John M. K. Davis, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 1st Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Inspector General of that Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Upon completion of his duties pertaining to muster-in of Volunteers at Lexington, Ky., Maj. John G. Ballance, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty, to replace Maj. John M. K. Davis, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The resignation by Maj. Stephen C. Mills of his commission as Major and Inspector General of Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 28, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's property specified below will be inventoried by Capt. C. B. Thompson, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Q. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Maj. Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M. at Manila, P. I., for shipment on the sailing ship Tacoma: 120 mules, 90 cavalry horses, 30 escort wagons, 14 Red Cross ambulances, with all equipment and extra parts pertaining thereto. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., and return to Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. Robert von der Goltz, having surrendered the unexpired portion of furlough, is transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Lieut. Col. Avery D. Andrews, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 6, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will relieve Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., of his duties at Newport News, Va. Upon being thus relieved, Maj. Wilson, who is also detailed for duty as A. C. S., will proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., and take passage on the Quartermaster's steamer Minnewaska, now en route from New York City, N. Y., to that place. Maj. Wilson will perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board said ship. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M., 4th Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Q. M. of that corps, to relieve Maj. Frederick Von Schrader, Q. M., U. S. V. Maj. Von Schrader will report by telegraph to the Q. M. General of the Army for further instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

The following-named officers of the Q. M. Department, recently appointed, will proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding 7th Army Corps, for duty: Capt. Oscar C. Gussatz, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. George L. Goodale, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. Thomas Downs, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as Q. M., to relieve Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Capt. Knight, upon being thus relieved, will expedite the transfer of his accountability, and proceed as soon as practicable to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty as Division Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Capt. Edward Willis, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once from Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge of the business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at the latter place. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Capt. Walter Allen, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who is also detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for assignment to duty on board the steamer Ogdan, now en route to that city. Capt. Allen will assume charge of said steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board thereof, and will proceed thereon to such port or points as may be designated by Col. Kimball. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the selection of a location for a camping ground. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Marion M. McMillan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed at once from New York City to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty as Assistant Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Maj. John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed, at the earliest date practicable, on the Quartermaster's steamer Rita, with Quartermaster's supplies to Puerto de Ponce, Porto Rico, and report to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding troops at that place, to establish a Quartermaster's Depot at such place as may be designated by the Major General Commanding, for the issue of Quartermaster's supplies to troops operating on that island. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Par. 52, S. O. 182, Aug. 4, 1898, relating to Capt. Walter Allen, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is amended so as to direct him to join the steamer Ogdan at Newport News, Va., instead of New York City, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The resignation by Col. Charles Bird, Q. M., U. S. V. (Major and Q. M., U. S. A.), of his commission as Lieut. Col. and Chief Q. M., U. S. V., only, has been accepted. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Charles A. Vernou, Q. M., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to New York City, N. Y., take passage on the steamer Concho, and proceed thereon to Ponce, Porto Rico, for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Maj. Medad C. Martin, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to the charge of the hire, purchase, or construction of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, roads, sidewalks, wharves, bridges, and, generally, of all structures furnished by the Q. M. D., including the repairs thereof, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Maj. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to the charge of water supply, sewerage, lighting and heating of military posts, camps, and stations; hire of grounds for

military purposes, collecting and filing of complete title papers and information pertaining to all land under the charge of the War Department purchased or appropriated for Army or other military uses, except when designed for permanent military fortifications, or for armories, arsenals, or ordnance depots, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Maj. John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to the charge of the principal Q. M.'s depot at Porto Rico, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John McHyde, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to the charge of the principal Q. M.'s depot at Boston, and while so acting shall have the rank of Major. Maj. George Ruhlen, Q. M., U. S. V., will, in addition to the duties already assigned him, assume charge of the principal Q. M.'s depot at Honolulu, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Maj. Oscar F. Long, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to the charge of the principal Q. M.'s depot at San Francisco, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Maj. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to the charge of the principal Q. M.'s depot at Tampa, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commy. Sergt. John McMahon is relieved from duty at Camp Merritt, and will report to Capt. N. T. Messer, C. S., U. S. V., for duty on board the U. S. S. Scandia. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

Capt. Edward Gilnes, C. S., U. S. V., having resigned on account of ill health, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, C. S., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed with his authorized clerk to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to Maj. John H. Duval, U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Comy. Sergt. Andrew Wallenstein, U. S. A., will accompany Capt. P. M. Lydig, C. S., U. S. V., on steamer St. Paul, to Honolulu. (S. O. 94, D. Cal., July 27.)

Maj. Herbert Katz, Chief C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the 3d Army Corps and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and assume duty as Depot Commissary at that place. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. Charles Weiser, C. S., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, and for instructions, preliminary to assignment on shipboard. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S., U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at New Orleans, La., and while on such duties shall have the rank of Major. Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Santiago, Cuba, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. Thomas H. Shinn, C. S., U. S. V., will relieve Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., from his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Cincinnati, O. Upon being thus relieved, Lieut. Col. Clague will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Par. 7, S. O. 171, July 22, 1898, H. Q. A., is amended by striking out the depots of the Subsistence Department, indicated as follows: Cincinnati, O.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and Miami, Fla.; and the following depots are established: New Orleans, La.; Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.; Santiago, Cuba, and Porto Rico; and the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department are assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies: Maj. George W. Ruthers, C. S., U. S. V., to relieve Maj. John H. Duval, C. S., U. S. A., from the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at Jacksonville; Maj. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., U. S. A., will be relieved from the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at Miami, Fla., by Maj. James N. Moody, C. S., U. S. V., and will then proceed to Tampa, Fla., and relieve Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. V., of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the depot at that place. The latter will proceed to Porto Rico, and assume the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at a depot to be established in that island. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 9, 1898, is granted Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., on business pertaining to the Subsistence Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Charles Weiser, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the hospital steamer Missouri, at that port. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Comy. Sergt. Julius Schiller (appointed July 6, 1898, from Sergt. Maj., 1st Art.) will be sent to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Capt. Morton J. Henry, C. S., U. S. V., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Capt. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 1st Army Corps, and will proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. B. Emerson, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the detachment of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, on the ship Tacoma, and will proceed to Manila with it. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with that portion of the 1st Troop, Utah Volunteer Cavalry, which will proceed to the Sequoia National Park. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

A. A. Surg. Ernest Pring, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty at that hospital. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

Par. 8, S. O. 97, c. s., relating to A. A. Surg. Ernest Pring, U. S. A., is rescinded. (S. O. 98, D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

Maj. Elmer E. Heg, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from the further operation of par. 24, S. O. 175, July 27, 1898, H. Q. A., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in the U. S. General Hospital at that post. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Acting Asst. Surg. William B. Summerall, U. S. A., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Acting Asst. Surg. William G. Ashby, U. S. A., will proceed from Alexandria, Va., to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Surg. Steward Matthew Nell will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, for duty. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 8.)

Acting Asst. Surg. S. J. Fraser, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty at the Division Field Hospital. (S. O. 96, D. Cal., July 29.)

Upon arrival of Acting Asst. Surg. S. J. Fraser at the Division Field Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. R. M. Kirby Smith, Asst. Surg., 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf., will stand relieved from duty at that hospital and will rejoin his regiment. (S. O. 96, D. Cal., July 29.)

The following-named medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the 1st Troop, Utah Vol. Cavalry, for duty at the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks: Yosemite Park—Acting Asst. Surg. F. B. Robinson, U. S. A., now at the Presidio of San Francisco; Pte. Myer Josephson, Hosp. Corps, now at Angel Island; Sequoia Park—Acting Asst. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., now at the Presidio of San Francisco; Pte. Fred B. Zweybrück, Hosp. Corps, now at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 96, D. Cal., July 29.)

Maj. Guy L. Eddie, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., having been assigned to other duties by the War Department, par. 6, S. O. 92, c. s., D. Cal., is revoked. (S. O. 94, D. Cal., July 27.)

Maj. Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Tampa, Fla., to await trans-

portation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report to Maj. Gen. William B. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Maj. William E. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., now in Washington, D. C., is relieved from further duty in charge of the U. S. General Hospital at Key West, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and take charge of the U. S. General Hospital at that place, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Maj. Willis G. Macdonald, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., having resigned, is honorably discharged the service. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., recently appointed, will proceed from Otto, N. Y., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in the General Hospital at that post. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty with 2d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Charles E. V. Kennon, U. S. A., will proceed from North Easton, Mass., to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Jeremiah L. Leahy, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Acting Asst. Surg. F. A. E. Disney, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at St. Simons Island, Ga., and will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty. (S. O. 80, D. G., Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. Dean C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed on the steamer Yale, sailing from New York City on Tuesday, Aug. 9, to Santiago de Cuba, in charge of medical supplies, under instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army, and will return on the same steamer to his proper station, Fort Columbus, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Key West Barracks, Fla., and will report in person to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Key West, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. A. H. Mann, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Key West, Fla., and will report at Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Par. 11, S. O. 178, July 30, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Acting Asst. Surg. J. R. Shannon, U. S. A., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. J. R. Shannon, U. S. A., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume charge of the new Pavilion Hospital now being established in that vicinity. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. O. C. Heiss, U. S. A., will proceed from Nebraska City, Neb., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. George G. Morris, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. B. R. Shurly, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., in charge of Leiter U. S. General Hospital at that place, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Lewis B. Childs, U. S. A., will proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Lewis B. Childs, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surg. 4th Army Corps, to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to Maj. Gen. William B. Shafter, U. S. V., commanding U. S. troops at that place, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Par. 25, S. O. 181, Aug. 3, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Maj. William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Maj. William B. Schofield and Theodore Sternberg, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., now at San Francisco, Cal., will embark on the U. S. transport Scandia, about Aug. 25, for Manila, Philippine Islands, with funds and supplies pertaining to the Pay Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Hosp. Steward William E. Musgrave (appointed Aug. 8, 1898), now on duty with Maj. William H. Arthur, Chief Surg., U. S. V., commanding Hospital Ship Missouri, No. 39 Wash. street, New York City, is assigned to duty thereat. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Elbert E. Persons, U. S. A., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Elbert E. Persons, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Ernest W. Fowler, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. James C. Ross, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Harold W. Cowper, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Frank E. Crozier, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. D. T. McKinney, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Alfred B. Giles, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., for duty: Acting Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Berlin, Acting Asst. Surg. John B. Alcorn, Acting Asst. Surg. Robert L. Bartlett, Acting Asst. Surg. George H. Calkins, Acting Asst. Surg. Henry B. Stotter. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Maj. Julius H. Powell, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 4th Army Corps, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas R. Bailey, U. S. A., will proceed from Evergreen, Colo., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., U. S. A., will repair to Washington, D. C., on official business. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Ashton B. Hoyt, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Victor E. Watkins, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty: Acting Asst. Surg. Frank G. Jones, Acting Asst. Surg. Harry C. More. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas C. Avery, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. G. F. Downey, W. R. Schofield and B. C. Kenyon, Addl. Paymrs., will make such payments as may be assigned to them by the Chief Paymaster of the Department, to troops at Presidio of San Francisco about to embark for Honolulu, H. I. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

Lieut. Col. F. M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., and Maj. G. F. Downey, W. R. Schofield, B. C. Kenyon, F. C. Lord, Addl. Paymrs., will make such payments on rolls of July 31, 1898, as may be assigned to them. (S. O. 98, D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Tanner, Springfield, Ill., accompanied by Mr. E. R. Mears, Clerk, Pay Dept., and pay in person on muster of July 31, 1898, the 8th Illinois Vol. Inf. in camp at that place. (S. O. 54, D. L., Aug. 6.)

So much of S. O. 50, c. s., D. L., as assigns Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to make payments at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; and Columbus Barracks, O., on muster of July 31, 1898, is revoked. Payment for the muster of July 31, 1898, will be made by Col. Asa B. Carey, Chief Paymr., by checks at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; by currency, to be shipped by express at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and Columbus Barracks, O.; by Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., in person to Volunteer troops at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, Ind., and post of Fort Thomas, Ky. (S. O. 55, D. L., Aug. 8.)

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., in charge of officers of the Pay Department now at Jacksonville, will designate three (3) Additional Paymasters U. S. V., to proceed from that point to Tampa, Fla., and pay on the muster of July 31, 1898, the troops now collecting in camps at that place and adjacent thereto en route for Porto Rico. (S. O. 79, D. G., Aug. 6.)

The troops at Fort Monroe will be paid by Maj. J. C. Mullenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., on Aug. 3. (G. O. 12, Fort Monroe, Aug. 2.)

Col. Asa B. Carey, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., Acting Chief Paymr., Departments of Dakota and of the Lakes, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of assisting in the payment of troops in the Department of the Lakes on the muster of July 31, 1898. (S. O. 104, D. D., Aug. 3.)

Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, with station at Washington, D. C., to date from July 23, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The following-named Additional Paymasters, U. S. V., now on temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Maj. William R. Graham, Maj. Charles H. Marsh, Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Maj. Glen H. Logan. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Maj. T. P. Varney, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops at Sea Girt, N. J. (S. O. 179, D. E., Aug. 11.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

So much of par. 54, S. O. 130, June 3, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engr., U. S. V., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Maj. Charles J. Allison, Engr. Officer, U. S. V., will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report in person to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits during each of the months of August and September, 1898, to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Par. 22, S. O. 179, Aug. 1, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Maj. John McClellan, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., is revoked, and he will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Ord. Sergt. I. B. Henry is attached to Battery E, 4th Art., for rotations and quarters. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 5.)

Maj. William S. Beebe, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, Chief O. O., U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Ambrose Higgins, U. S. V. Sig. Corps, will proceed, in advance of his company, to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for special duty, pending the arrival of his command. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. V., is assigned to the 6th Army Corps. He will remain on duty at the Executive Mansion until such time as his services may be needed with his corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

2d Lieut. Carl Darnell, U. S. V. Sig. Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

2d Lieut. Grant Squires, U. S. V. Sig. Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to duty in New York City, N. Y., and will carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

1ST CAVALRY.

The sick leave granted Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

2D CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d Cav., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The order directing 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d Cav., to proceed to Tampa, Fla., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., is relieved from further duty at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

3D CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., is detailed for duty as A. D. C. and A. C. S. of the 1st Lieut. U. S. General Hospital, Chickamauga, Ga. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 3d Cav., having been relieved from treatment in the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

4TH CAVALRY.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

5TH CAVALRY.

Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen. Dept. of Colorado, will proceed to Forts D. A. Russell, Washakie and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and Forts Douglas and Du Chesse, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection. (S. O. 82, D. Colo., Aug. 2.)

1st Lieut. Melville W. Rowell, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of New Jersey, and from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

7TH CAVALRY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Capt. John P. Brown, 7th Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Vols., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and relieve 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 10th Cav., from duty in that city as Recruiting Officer for the 7th Cav. Lieut. Day, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

8TH CAVALRY.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 38, D. M., Aug. 1.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

10TH CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. William H. Hay, 10th U. S. Cav., having completed the duty for which he was ordered from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington, D. C., will return to Mount Gretna, Pa. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th Cav., is extended one month and seven days on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

1st Lieut. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and from duty at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. He will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

1ST ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

2D ARTILLERY.

Corps. J. Rush, A. E. Honnen and G. R. Crommelin, D, 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., Capt. C. A. Chase, 47th N. Y. V., will take charge of the offices Commissary and Q. M. (Fort Adams, Aug. 2.)

Sergt. T. L. Wise, Band, 2d Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, Aug. 8.)

"Battery G, 2d Art." writes a member of that command,

"considers itself possessed of a baseball team sufficiently good to cast the gauntlet in front of any other company or organization in the Army. Regular or Volunteer. Don't all speak at once, now. We live at Long Island Head, Boston Harbor."

Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., is relieved from duty with Battery G of that regiment, Long Island Head, Mass., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for temporary duty with Battery K, 2d Art. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., firing party, etc., will proceed to Westerly, R. I., to take part in funeral of Gen. J. S. Poland. (Fort Adams, Aug. 9.)

3D ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, 3d Art., recently appointed, will report to the Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 15th Inf., at Camp Merritt, for temporary assignment to duty and will accompany it, at the proper time, to Manila. (S. O. 98, D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

2d Lieut. George T. Patterson, 3d Art., will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer, and he will open a general service recruiting station in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 90, D. Cal., July 20.)

4TH ARTILLERY.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., is detailed Signal Officer. (Sheridan Point, Aug. 1.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art. (Battery Point, Del., Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art., is detailed on duty as Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Washington, July 30.)

Corp. L. Ledner, O, 4th Art., is detailed Clerk in Adjutant's Office. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 8.)

5TH ARTILLERY.

Sergt. G. Geiling, A, 5th Art., is detailed on temporary duty in Subsistence Department. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 3.)

Sergt. Coughlin, Light Battery D, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of Light Artillery recruits. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 6.)

The following transfers in the 5th Art. are ordered: Capt. Luigi Lomia, from Battery B to Battery H; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, from Battery H to Battery B. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 10.)

6TH ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. B. Satterlee, 6th Art. (S. O. 178, D. E., Aug. 8.)

2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art., is detailed J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Hancock, vice 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., relieved. (S. O. 173, D. E., Aug. 5.)

7TH ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Steele, 7th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, Signal and Ordnance Officer. (Fort Greble, Aug. 6.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art. (Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 5.)

Pvt. J. A. Rook, F. Smith and O. Sweeney, G, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. C. D. Smith, T. Holmes and E. C. Pate, B, and Pvt. E. J. Barry, O, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

The funeral of Pvt. August Niemus, Battery I, 7th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Slocum, Aug. 3.

Corps. William Krebs, Stanley Spencer, Mike Stepan, Charles A. Reddan, Peter Gallagher, William C. Young, George B. Horne, Frank G. Porter, Max K. Hirschman, Farrier Charles A. Boyde, and Pvt. William E. Whaley, H, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1ST INFANTRY.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., now 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

3D INFANTRY.

Maj. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and take station. (S. O. 82, D. Colo., Aug. 2.)

4TH INFANTRY.

Leave for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph B. Stogdall, 4th U. S. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

5TH INFANTRY.

Leave until further orders is granted Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the 6th Regt., Mass. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

6TH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., will proceed from Quarantine Station, Staten Island, N. Y., to Fort Thomas, Ky. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

9TH INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf., is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

11TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed, via Washington, D. C., to Newport News, Va., for transportation to Porto Rico, and will there join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

12TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

13TH INFANTRY.

Capt. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty with his regiment upon its arrival there. Capt. Buck is relieved from duty at St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., Aug

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relating to the Philippines, which are largely left
open for discussion, the final result is not doubtful. No
announcement of the actual status has been made by the
President, but the Spanish answer has been received

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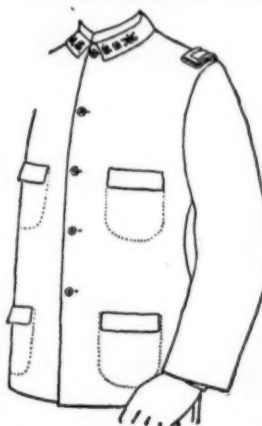
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and a protocol signed by Ambassador Cambon and Mr.
Day was sent to Spain, and considered by Her Maj-
esty's Ministers on Thursday night. It seems to be ad-
mitted that it will be ratified and signed with as much
promptitude as can be expected, and the next step
will be the appointment of a peace commission, which
may meet in Paris. Meanwhile our forces are advance-

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ing steadily and rapidly over Porto Rico, and the con-
dition of Spain's forces in Cuba shows a demoralization
that can spring only from the consciousness that the
prospect of peace leaves nothing to fight for.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Depart-
ment decided this week to recommend that bids for the
battleships be opened on September 1 as originally in-
tended, and not to postpone indefinitely the considera-
tion of proposals that shipbuilders may contemplate
presenting. There has been some division of sentiment
in the Board respecting the advisability of having the
designs for machinery revised in order to give a speed
of eighteen knots as compared to sixteen knots, which
the design of the Bureau of Steam Engineering now
proposes. Secretary Long last week put the direct
question to the Board as to whether it would be advis-
able to delay the opening of bids, and so notify the ship-
building firms, or to see first what they have to present
in the line of higher speed for the new ships than the
present plans for machinery provide for. An unexpected
decision was reached at the meeting on Tuesday by
which the Board decides that further consideration of
the speed and other features of the new battleships
should be postponed until after September. Engineer
in Chief Melville prepared and presented to the Board
a number of propositions which he contended would
give the new ships, on displacements of 11,500 tons,
higher rate of speed by nearly two knots than the plans
heretofore agreed upon when the battleship subject was
acted upon several weeks ago. He showed, however,
that to put in this machinery would require a curtail-
ment of the bunker space and some other changes in
the interior arrangements about the machinery. It was
not necessary, however, he thought, to alter the lines of
the vessel or to change the arrangement of the battery,
but the fact that the coal supply would be reduced and
the steaming radius thereby affected, satisfied the
Board it would not be advisable to adopt the plans sug-
gested, and by a vote of three to one rejected them.

The result will be that should the shipbuilders in
their bids fail to present satisfactory proof of their
ability to construct eighteen-knot vessels on the present
designs of the Bureaus of Construction and Steam En-
gineering, the Secretary of the Navy will then direct
the Board to prepare designs for much larger ships, for
which Congress will be asked to grant authority to
build. In the event that this is necessary it is intended
the new battleships shall be fully 12,500 tons displace-
ment and to have a guaranteed speed of not less than
eighteen knots per hour. Differences of opinion have
already developed in the Board as to the batteries these
ships should have, as well as the character of their
turrets. The superposed turret, such as the Kearsarge
and Kentucky are provided with, is again being thought
favorably of by two members of the Board, while Con-
structor Hichborn still adheres to the single deckers
with twelve-inch guns, and eight substituted for the
large number of fives carried on these type of vessels.
One important conclusion reached by the Board is to
give sheathed bottoms to the new vessels. The advan-
tage of this system of construction is to prevent the
necessity of frequent docking in order to keep the bot-
toms free from marine growth, which collects rapidly
when vessels are in tropical waters. Few vessels of the
new Navy, except some of the small gunboats recently
built, have sheathed bottoms. The idea is one which
has been advocated by Constructor Hichborn for a num-
ber of years.

Under the operation of statute law the numerous re-
tired officers of the Navy now on active service will
be relegated to the retired list again as soon as the war
comes to an end officially. The Secretary of the Navy
expresses himself as much pleased with the unanimity
shown by officers on the retired list in coming to the
front in time of need.

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It should be understood that our club rate of three dollars a year for the "Army and Navy Journal" is allowed to all who wear the uniform of the United States, whether Regulars or Volunteers. The paper will be sent to individual subscribers in the services at this rate.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A general advance of the various corps in Porto Rico with slight actions at Coamo and near Guayama, resulting in the occupation of the first named place—a request from Gen. Miles that no more troops be sent to the island, as they are unnecessary—the suspension of the orders for movement of troops under Gen. Wade, the commencement of the withdrawal of Gen. Shafter's army from Santiago and a sharp action at Malate, near Manila, are the important military events of the past week. The operations in Porto Rico, apparently diverse in their character, seem to be based on a consistent plan which, while contemplating the occupation of several distinct points, permits an easy concentration on one should developments require it. The troops under Gen. Wilson and Ernst moved from Juana Diaz to Coamo, Gen. Henry moved by Adjuntas toward Arecibo, Gen. Schwan from Yauco west and towards Mayaguez on the west coast and Gen. Brooke northward from Guayama to Cayey. Coamo and Cayey are towns on the main military road from Ponce to San Juan and between them is Aibonito, on the same road, reported as a strong position and held by a good force. All of these columns except that of Gen. Schwan are moving in such a manner as to permit concentration. (See map on page 1027.)

If as is probable Gen. Brooke's column has occupied Cayey, the enemy's force at Aibonito, now that we occupy Coamo, is threatened on both flanks. It is possible that before this it has withdrawn from Aibonito and has either escaped Brooke at Cayey or come into conflict with him. The incidents of these movements so far have been a skirmish five miles beyond Guayama, where Cos. A and C, of the 4th Ohio Volunteers, which had been sent to reconnoitre the road to Cayey, were attacked by the Spaniards. This took place on the morning of the 9th of August. The affair was apparently a surprise, resulting as usual from carelessness. The Ohio men were compelled to take to cover in a shallow ditch where they were under a heavy fire from the enemy six hundred yards away. Messengers were dispatched to the rear for reinforcements on the arrival of which our men took the offensive and drove the enemy from his blockhouse and entrenchments. The usual reports that our men had been ambuscaded and practically annihilated reduced themselves to a loss of five men wounded.

The action at Coamo took place on the morning of the 9th, the troops being under the command of Gen. Ernst. The affair was opened at 8 a. m. by Light Battery B, 4th Artillery, under Capt. H. R. Anderson, which commenced firing at a blockhouse 1,500 yards away, which commanded the road to Coamo. After a few shots the blockhouse was in flames, and the battery moved forward to a position commanding the town. The supporting troops consisting of the 2d Wisconsin on the left, Troop C, New York Cavalry, on the right, and the 3d Wisconsin following, moved forward briskly, forded the Coamo River and drove the enemy out of Coamo. Col. Biddle, of Gen. Wilson's staff, the night before had with the 16th Pennsylvania gained a position in the rear of the town, intercepted the flying enemy, capturing some 200. One hundred and fifty Spaniards escaped. The Spanish commander with four officers and nine men are reported killed, our loss being six men of the 6th Massachusetts wounded. As an armistice now seems probable, it is unlikely that there will be any serious fighting in Porto Rico. This being the expectation, the orders to send reinforcements have been suspended and all of our transports are to be utilized to bring Gen. Shafter's army from Santiago to Montauk Point and other places in the United States. The strong representations of the Generals and the medical officers so impressed the President that he ordered immediate action.

At Manila the 31st of July was signalized by the arrival of the third expedition under Gen. McArthur, which brings our land force to about 11,000 men, and a sharp night attack by the Spanish, which for a time was very serious, but was finally repulsed. It appears that on the 29th of July our forces under Gen. Greene occupied an old trench relinquished by the insurgents. It was found untenable and our troops advanced about 100 yards and threw up a line of breastworks 250 yards long, extending from the Manila road to the beach, and distant 750 yards from the Spanish position at Malate, a suburb of Manila. This was accomplished by the 1st Nebraska. On the next day the 1st Colorado relieved it and on July 31 the 10th Pennsylvania relieved the Colorado regiment. The Utah artillery was also part of the force. No opposition was made by the enemy, while the construction of the work was in progress. The arrival of Gen. McArthur's expedition seems, however, to have stimulated the enemy to make an attack to overpower Gen. Greene before it could be landed, for at 10 p. m. he opened a heavy fire on our lines and shortly after attacked. The insurgents, who, it seems, should have prolonged our line to the right, had withdrawn to celebrate some feast and the Spaniards reported at 3,000 attacked both our front and right flanks, and, securing a cross fire, somewhat demoralized the Pennsylvanians. The Utah battery seems to have been cooler.

In endeavoring to reinforce our right by moving across an open field between the old insurgent trench and our new line four companies of the Pennsylvanians suffered most of their loss. Matters were getting ticklish. Dispatches were sent to Gen. Greene for reinforcements and ammunition. The courier bearing them met on the road Capt. O'Hara, commanding a battalion of the 3d Artillery, who had at the sound of the firing started ahead to learn what was going on, and informed him that the Americans were beaten. Capt. O'Hara immediately ordered his command, Battery H, 3d Artillery, Capt. Hobbs, forward at the double, and rushing into the trenches put a new phase on the matter. He found there Lieut. Krayenbuhl and Lieut. Kessler, with Battery K, 3d Artillery, who at the sound of firing had hastened from their positions on the Pasai road. These two officers had arrived just in time, but by their decisive action soon restored confidence. The Regulars went in with a cheer and with a rapid and effective fire caused the Spanish to retreat. In the meantime, Gen. Greene, who seems to have acted very coolly, sent forward the 1st Battalion of the 1st California and plenty of ammunition. The Californians at first got into the old insurgent trench, and in the darkness opened on our own men firing three volleys before they were stopped and brought up to a position on our right. The engagement lasted for about four hours. Our losses are reported as fourteen men killed and eight officers and thirty-eight men wounded. Gen. Greene issued a general order congratulating the troops on their victory and praising especially the 3d Art. and the Californians for their gallant advance under severe fire.

When it is considered that this attack was made at night with all the accompaniments of a severe storm; that it was the first time our troops had ever been under fire, and that the enemy was superior in strength and knowledge of the locality, the conduct of our officers and men is deserving of the highest praise. The honors of the day appear to rest with the two young artillery Lieutenants, Krayenbuhl and Kessler, who acted decisively and promptly, as did also Capt. O'Hara and Hobbs, Capt. Hobbs was wounded.

The following night there was more fighting, but of no especial gravity. The Spanish loss is reported as heavy. This sharp action apparently demonstrating the intention of the Spanish commander to fight, may result in Gen. Merritt and Adm. Dewey pushing matters to a conclusion, now that McArthur's troops have arrived, and the fleet has been strengthened by the monitor Monterey, which joined on Aug. 4. Our relations with Aguinaldo do not seem to have improved and it is a reasonable question to ask why the insurgents abandoned their lines, thus exposing our flank.

ORDNANCE SUPPLIES TO THE FLEET.

Letters from officers with Adm. Sampson's fleet make mention of the satisfaction felt by all at the promptness with which ordnance supplies have been shipped and furnished the vessels, and note the fact that at no time during the war has there yet been the slightest apprehension on ship-board that its magazines might become exhausted before ammunition was received from the United States. Two steamers have been kept busy plying between ports, generally from Key West and Norfolk, with powder and projectiles for the fleet under Adm. Sampson off Santiago, and the blockading vessels on the northern and southern coast of Cuba. Powder and shell has been shot away in enormous quantities, but there has always been an abundant supply right on hand and available to replenish the stock. This provision was due to the wise foresight of Capt. O'Neill, the Ordnance Chief, who, during the early days of the war, made ample preparation for supplying every ship, both on this station and on the Asiatic, with sufficient ammunition for all practicable purposes. Contracts involving an expenditure of many millions of dollars for powder and shell have been awarded by the Navy Department, and another large contract, amounting to \$1,000,000 for smokeless powder, and half a million dollars for projectiles, will be let this month. The Department is determined to be well supplied with ammunition and not be caught again unprovided by a reserve supply. Naval ordnance experts are inclined to

adhere still closer to their advocacy of the new small arm since its use proved so effective in the little engagements between the Marines under Col. Huntington and Spanish soldiers previous to the arrival of the Army for the Santiago campaign. The Marines have all been equipped with this piece, as the sailors afloat have, and five thousand additional guns are being supplied at the rate of 200 deliveries a day. These will go to fit out new ships' crews as vessels are placed in commission. The naval men claim for it greater rapidity of fire and simplicity of mechanism as compared to the Krag-Jorgensen. In the fights around Guantanamo Bay between the Marines and Spanish stragglers no weakness was developed in the gun, and its accuracy of fire is most favorably spoken of in private letters received here from officers and men. This is the first real trial given the new Navy gun, and for that matter the Army gun was used for the first time against an enemy during the campaign of Santiago. Reports on the merits of both are expected to be received at the Department, although it is generally admitted that the guns are probably without equal in the services of European countries.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Bids will be opened August 21st inst. to carry out the most liberal policy of torpedo boat construction authorized by the Government. On this day the shipbuilders will have an opportunity for bidding for the construction of the most considerable number of boats of that class yet undertaken in this country. Congress at its last session in addition to providing for three first-class battleships and four monitors, provided for sixteen thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers and an equal number of torpedo boats, the former to be of the highest obtainable rate of speed and superior to the Furor and Terror, which gave the American fleet off Santiago some anxiety until they were quickly placed out of action by the guns of the Gloucester and other ships of the American fleet. Designs for these vessels provide for torpedo boat destroyers of about 325 tons and not less than thirty-knot speed, while the torpedo boats will be considerable lighter and not so fast by four knots. Torpedo boat construction has not proven profitable to the shipbuilders of the country, and the experience they have had have caused many to be most cautious in preparing their bids for the new programme. The Construction Bureau estimates that the competition may not be close or spirited, and that the Government may experience some surprise when bids are opened.

The largest Naval programme of construction yet undertaken by the Government since the Civil War will soon be awarded to the shipbuilding firms of the country for execution, provided the bids for the battleships are acceptable in view of the purpose of the authorities to have these vessels capable of eighteen knots speed instead of sixteen as originally decided upon. During this month and next bids are to be opened and proposals received for the construction of four battleships, four coast defence monitors, and thirty-two torpedo boats, and destroyers, representing an outlay of over \$22,000,000. At no time in the history of the Government has so liberal a programme been undertaken within one year.

No ship in the Navy is regarded by Naval officers throughout the service as having made a finer record than the Oregon since she started on her famous run from San Francisco around to this side, and so it was natural that more than usual interest was attached to the announcement that Capt. Charles E. Clark, her commander, had been found physically unfitted by a Medical Survey Board for further active duty and had been recommended to be relieved. Capt. Clark was assigned to the Oregon as the successor of Capt. McCormick just before the ship sailed from the West coast last March, and the constant strain imposed upon him incidental to the voyage around to this side and during the blockade work off Santiago, resulted in affecting his health, and this week he was detached from his command and ordered home for treatment. Leave of absence has been granted him in which to recuperate, and it is expected he will soon be able to resume active service afloat again. Capt. Albert S. Barker, commanding the Newark, was transferred to the Oregon, and Capt. C. F. Goodrich, of the St. Paul, has been assigned to succeed Capt. Barker. These orders go into effect immediately. Another important order this week was the detachment of Capt. Sigbee, who commanded the ill-fated Maine, from the St. Paul, and his assignment to the Texas as the relief of Capt. J. W. Philip, who soon becomes a Commodore. The St. Paul and St. Louis will be returned to the American Line shortly. Capt. Philip, after securing his promotion, may be assigned to the Mare Island Navy Yard as Commandant.

Experience during the present war has shown that the Navy system of allotting pay should be applied to the Army. Soldiers' families have suffered great hardship because there was no way provided by which they could procure any of the pay due to the head of the family, except by the slow process of having it sent to Cuba and returned from there after the usual delays incident to payment in a foreign country. It would be a saving to the Government and a great convenience to soldiers' families if men in the military service were allowed the privilege of allotting pay now granted to men in the Navy.

THE NAVY.

G. O. 404, NAVY DEPT.,
WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 30, 1898.

On the 11th day of the present month the United States Marine Corps, which has been a part of the naval establishment of the Government for 123 years, completes the 100th year of its existence as a corps. During this period the many occasions on which it has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and the numerous other instances in which its duties have been performed in such a manner as to bring it prominently into notice, have served to impress upon the public, and especially upon the naval service, the great worth of the corps. This order is issued in recognition of the centennial anniversary of this important and useful arm of the Government, which, occurring as it does in the midst of the war with Spain, and at a time when the Marine Corps has added new glory to its already gallant record, affords the department an added pleasure in announcing this anniversary to the service.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 5.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, detached from command of the Oregon and ordered to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

Capt. Albert S. Barker, detached from command of the Newark, and ordered to command the Oregon.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Callahan, detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Chicago.

Lieut. A. C. Baker, detached from duty with the State Department and ordered to duty in connection with the Paris Exposition.

Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached from the command of the Albatross and ordered to the Navy Yard at Mare Island, instead of to the Bennington.

Paymr. H. T. Stanciliff, detached from the Navy Yard at Washington and ordered home.

Paymr. G. H. Read, retired, detached from the clothing factory at New York Navy Yard, and ordered home.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Ensign W. H. Standley, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Bennington.

P. A. Surg. S. G. Evans, detached from the hospital at New York and to await orders.

P. A. Surg. M. F. Gates, detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

AUG. 6.—Lieut. W. D. Rose, orders of 5th, detaching him from New York Navy Yard and ordering him to the Yosemite, revoked.

P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, orders of the 5th modified. When detached from hospital at New York to wait orders.

Chief Engr. Alex. B. Bates is promoted Chief Engineer with relative rank of Commander, Aug. 6.

Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, promoted Chief Engineer with relative rank of Captain, Aug. 6.

Naval Cadet H. A. Herbert, detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the Brooklyn, immediately.

Ensign J. M. Flinn, orders of July 29 modified. To Naval Station, Key West, instead of to Wilmington.

Lieut. H. F. Harrison, to Katahdin, immediately.

Lieut. T. C. B. Howard, to Katahdin, immediately.

Lieut. J. L. Keeside, to Katahdin, immediately.

Ensign Yandell Henderson, resignation accepted from Aug. 8.

AUG. 8.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich, detached from command of the St. Louis, immediately, and ordered to command the Newark.

Asst. Surg. Will M. Garton, ordered to the Vermont at once.

Asst. Surg. Jerome S. Chaffee, detached from the Vermont at once and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital.

Naval Cadet C. R. Train, orders May 31 modified so as he is detached from the San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. W. Osterhaus, orders May 31 modified. Detached from the San Francisco and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. W. Galbraith, orders of May 31 modified so as he is detached from San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet Charles B. Fisher, orders of May 31 modified so as he is detached from the San Francisco and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. T. Burwell, orders May 31 modified, and he is ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet Robert R. Berry, orders of May 31 are modified and he is granted leave until Sept. 30.

Paymaster's Clerk Walter S. Clendennin, ordered to assist in settling of accounts at Washington Navy Yard.

AUG. 9.—Paymaster's Clerk I. B. Conkling, ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Asst. Surg. T. L. Rhoads is detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and will continue duties at Naval Hospital, Washington.

P. A. Surg. S. G. Evans, ordered to the Katahdin.

Asst. Surg. A. G. Grunwell is discharged from Navy Proving Grounds and ordered to Marine Barracks at Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette is detached from command of the Dorothea, and ordered to treatment at the hospital at Key West.

Naval Cadet R. B. Manley is detached from the Harvard and ordered home on leave until Sept. 30, 1898.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn, on arrival of the Dolphin at Key West, is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Helena.

Lieut. Chas. E. Vreeland is detached from the Helena on arrival of the Dolphin at Key West, and ordered to the Dolphin as Executive Officer.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, when discharged from treatment at hospital, Brooklyn, is ordered home on sick leave for two months.

Naval Cadet Reynolds Hayden, ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. M. G. Gorgas is detached from Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to the Albatross.

Lieut. N. T. Houston is detached from the Castine and ordered to command the Dorothea.

Ensign John De P. Douw is detached from the Southery and ordered home.

Ensign R. A. Morehead is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Castine.

Lieut. F. Parker is detached from command of the Huntress and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieut. William H. Clifford is detached from the Montauk and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieut. R. E. L. Hutchinson, detached from the Huntress and ordered to the Rainbow.

Ensign L. F. Burroughs is detached from the Manhattan and ordered to the Marcellus.

Lieut. Charles H. Parker is detached from the Catskill and ordered to the Marcellus.

Ensign H. F. Fuller is detached from the Lehigh and ordered to the Marcellus.

Lieut. George S. Selfridge is detached from the Catskill and ordered to the Marcellus.

Lieut. Jas. P. Parker, detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Marcellus.

P. A. Engr. W. M. Gilman, detached from the East Boston and ordered to the Marcellus.

Asst. Paymr. Albert W. Lavender, to the Southery, immediately.

Acting Gunner Geo. P. Brady, ordered to the Lancaster, at once.

Mate Herbert G. Porter, to the Marcellus, immediately.

Master Machinist Robert Logan, dropped from the Naval Service from date.

AUG. 10.—Naval Cadet Jas. R. Combs is detached from the Scorpion and ordered home until Sept. 30.

P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward is detached from the Katahdin and to treatment at the Naval Hospital at New York.

Mate C. H. Cleveland is detached from the Richmond and ordered to Navy Yard at Washington.

Naval Cadet O. R. Keer is detached from the Hawk and ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet L. S. Cox, Jr., is detached from the Yale and ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Lieut. Comdr. F. O. Davenport, retired, ordered in charge of 11th Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Engr. F. J. Shell, to duty with the Rainbow.

P. A. Engr. J. H. Bowen is detached from the Bancroft and ordered home on three months' leave.

Ensign Charles N. Borden, to additional duty connected with the Auxiliary Naval Force, 2d District.

AUG. 11.—Naval Cadet A. G. Howe, from the Castine, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, from the 5th Lighthouse District, immediately, and ordered to Naval Academy.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee, from Bureau of Navigation to Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. E. Lombard, from the Corwin to Mare Island.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton, from the New Hampshire to the command of the Alleen.

Lieut. W. R. Addicks, from the Alleen to the Huntress.

Asst. Paymr. E. F. Hall, from the Mangrove to the Lancaster.

Ensign J. H. Dayton, from the Mangrove to the Lancaster.

Asst. Engr. W. H. MacKay, to duty with the Buffalo.

Ensign S. L. Crossing, from the New Hampshire to the Rainbow.

Ensign F. C. Ford, from 8th Auxiliary District to the Pensacola Yard in connection with that force.

Ensign John J. Leary, from the Jason to the Buffalo.

P. A. Engr. D. W. Koeester, to the Bancroft.

Comdr. C. M. Thomas, from the Naval Academy to 5th Lighthouse District.

Ensign C. A. Brand, from the Mangrove to the Lancaster.

Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, from the Mangrove to the Lancaster.

Naval Cadet R. E. Pope, from the Texas, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 11.—Maj. G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster, U. S. M. C., ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and League Island, Pa., on public duty.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Kinns, ordered to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

2d Lieut. C. G. Anderson, ordered to Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Key West, Fla., for duty.

2d Lieut. Harry Lee, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

2d Lieut. R. E. Carmody, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. Albert H. Church, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. B. T. Davis, detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Key West, Fla., and ordered to the U. S. S. Iowa.

2d Lieut. T. H. Low, detached from U. S. S. Iowa and ordered to Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Key West, Fla., for duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 6.—Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, 1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton and 2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Parkell, directed to proceed to Cleveland, O., to serve as members of Trial Board on steamer Onondaga.

1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, detached from the Penrose and ordered to the Onondaga.

2d Lieut. B. L. Caldwell, detached from the Dallas and ordered to the Onondaga.

Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Lieut. J. H. Quinn and Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries assigned to the Onondaga.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton ordered to the Galveston.

AUG. 8.—2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, detached from the Hudson and ordered to the Manning.

2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, detached from the Hudson and ordered to the Colfax.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, detached from the Manning and ordered to the Onondaga.

Capt. W. H. Hand, directed to proceed to Pond Bay, L. I., with his command, for temporary quarantine duty in the vicinity of Montauk Point, L. I.

AUG. 9.—2d Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, detached from the Calumet and ordered to the Fessenden.

AUG. 10.—2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted ten days' leave on account of sickness.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, directed to proceed with his command to Baltimore, Md.

Capt. O. C. Hallett, 2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, 1st Asst. Engr. C. Keicher, 2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, Capt. W. J. Herring, 3d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, 2d Lieut. J. M. Moore and 2d Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover, were recent visitors at the Department. Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, Commander of the revenue cutter McCulloch, in the naval battle at Manila, visited the Department during the past week, and was the recipient of many compliments on the good work of his command during and subsequent to the battle of Manila.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The places following the names of vessels are the P. O. addresses, and not necessarily the location of vessels, which are now constantly on the move.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. William T. Sampson, commanding fleet.
Rear Adml. John A. Howell, commanding 1st Squadron.
Rear Adml. W. S. Schley, commanding 2d Squadron.
Commo. Geo. C. Remy, commanding Naval Base, Key West.

ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus. Key West, Fla.
AMHURST, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Key West, Fla.
ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Barker. Key West, Fla.

APACHE, Lieut. G. C. Hanna. Address Key West, Fla.
ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Key West, Fla.
BANCROFT, Comdr. R. Clover. Key West, Fla.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook (Flagship). Key West, Fla.
BUCCANEER, Lieut. A. N. Mayer. Key West, Fla.
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Key West, Fla.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Fort Monroe, Va.
COLUMBIA, Comdr. A. L. Cushing. Key West, Fla.
CETIN, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Navy Yard, New York.

CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. Key West, Fla.
CUSHING, Lieut. A. Gleaves. Key West, Fla.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Key West, Fla.
DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Key West, Fla.
DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Key West, Fla.
EAST BOSTON, Lieut. L. L. Reamey. Boston, Mass.
ERICSSON, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Key West, Fla.

FERN, Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer. Key West, Fla.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. Key West, Fla.
FOOTE, Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Key West, Fla.

FROLIC, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. Address Key West, Fla.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Key West, Fla.
GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant. Port Royal, S. C.

GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. C. A. Abbey. Address Boston, Mass.
GWIN, Ensign R. H. Jackson in temporary command. Key West, Fla.
HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Routh. Key West, Fla.

HOWNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Oohy. Key West, Fla.
HAWK, Lieut. A. B. Hood. Address Key West, Fla.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Key West, Fla.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. Address Key West, Fla.
HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm. Key West, Fla.
HUDSON (r. c. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Key West, Fla.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Key West, Fla.
IOWA, Capt. R. D. Evans. Key West, Fla.
IRIS, Lieut. A. B. Connor. Norfolk, Va.

JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Fort Monroe, Va.
KANAWHA, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Key West, Fla.
KATAHDIN, Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Key West, Fla.
LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Key West, Fla.

LEYDEN, Ensign W. S. Crosley. Key West, Fla.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Key West, Fla.
MANGROVE, Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. Key West, Fla.

MANNING (r. c. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Key West, Fla.
MACHIAS, Comdr. W. W. Meade. Key West, Fla.
MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Key West, Fla.

MARBLEHEAD, Capt. R. H. McCalla. Key West, Fla.
MARITTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Key West, Fla.
MCKEE, Lieut. C. M. Knepper. Key West, Fla.

McLANE (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Tampa, Fla.
MIANTONMOH, Capt. M. L. Johnson. Key West, Fla.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. Newport News, Va.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Key West, Fla.
MORRILL (r. c. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith. Key West, Fla.
MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Key West, Fla.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Key West, Fla.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. Key West, Fla.
NEWPORT, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Key West, Fla.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Fleet), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Key West, Fla.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. Key West, Fla.
NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. (Water distilling boat.) Key West, Fla.

ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Address Key West, Fla.
PANTHER, Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Navy Yard, New York.

PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Key West, Fla.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles. Key West, Fla.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Navy Yard, New York.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Key West, Fla.
PURITAN, Capt. Fred Rodgers. Key West, Fla.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. Key West, Fla.
RIVERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. Key West, Fla.
SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Key West, Fla.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. Key West, Fla.
SIREN, Lieut. J. M. Robinson. Address Key West, Fla.
SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Key West, Fla.

STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey (Coal Vessel). Key West, Fla.
STRANGER, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Key West, Fla.
SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty. Key West, Fla.

SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Ingersoll. Key West, Fla.
SYLVIA, Lieut. G. H. Peters. Address Key West, Fla.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Key West, Fla.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. Key West, Fla.
TERROR, Capt. N. Ludlow. Key West, Fla.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee will command. Navy Yard, New York.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Key West, Fla.
UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Braluard. Address Key West, Fla.
VESUVIUS, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. Navy Yard, New York.

VIRGINIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Key West, Fla.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. Key West, Fla.
VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr. Address Key West, Fla.

VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Key West, Fla.
WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Address Key West, Fla.
WINSLOW, Lieut. J. B. Bernadou. Key West, Fla.

WINDOM (r. c. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Key West, Fla.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. Todd. Key West, Fla.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen. Key West, Fla.

WOODBURY (r. c. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Key West, Fla.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Key West, Fla.

FIRST NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. John A. Howell, commanding.
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. H. Sands. Address Key West, Fla.
BADGER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Address Key West, Fla.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. C. J. Train. Address Key West, Fla.
SAN FRANCISCO (Flagship), Capt. R. P. Leary. Key West, Fla.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EASTERN SQUADRON.

Commo. J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
ABARENE, Collier, Acting Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ALEXANDER, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
DIXIE, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Address Key West, Fla.

GLACIER, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Hampton Roads, Va.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. F. J. Higginson. Key West, Fla.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Key West, Fla.

OREGON (Flagship), Capt. A. S. Barker. Address Key West, Fla.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Key West, Fla.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Fort Monroe.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. George Dewey, Commanding.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BOSTON, Capt. Frank Wildes.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.

CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.
CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.
McCULLOCH (r. c. s.), Capt. C. L. Hooper.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farnholm. Yokohama, Japan.

MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whitling.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.

NERO, Comdr. G. Belknap.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CORWIN (r. c. s.), Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.

ELFRIDA, Lieut. M. A. Oriopp. Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.
 FREE LANCE, Lieut. T. C. Zerega. Bath Beach, N. Y.
 HUNTER, Lieut. W. R. Addicks. New York.
 JASON, Lieut. G. I. Jones. Fishers Island, N. Y.
 NAHANT, Lieut. E. M. Harmon. At Tompkinsville, N. Y.
 RESTLESS, Lieut. A. H. Day. Bath Beach, N. Y.

4TH DISTRICT.
 Lieut. John S. Muckle, Commanding.
 Address U. S. S. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARCTIC, Lieut. G. C. Stout. Address care Commanding Officer, 4th District.
 AJAX, Lieut. E. Geer. League Island, Pa.
 CANONICUS, League Island, Pa. Not yet in commission.
 MAHOPAC, League Island, Pa. Not in commission.
 MANHATTAN, Lieut. E. V. Reynolds. League Island, Pa.

5TH DISTRICT.
 Lieut. Isaac E. Emerson, Commanding.
 Address U. S. S. Dale, Baltimore, Md.

6TH DISTRICT.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, Commanding.
 Address Charleston, S. C.
 WABAN, Lieut. John J. Adkins. Key West, Fla.
 NANTUCKET, Lieut. G. L. Morton. Port Royal, S. C.

7TH DISTRICT.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, Commanding.
 Address Key West, Fla.
 CHEYENNE, Lieut. G. H. Swan. Key West, Fla.
 CHICKASAW, Lieut. F. B. Avery. Key West, Fla.
 CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Hulme. Address Pensacola, Fla.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. Key West, Fla.
 POWHATTAN, Lieut. F. M. Russell. Pensacola, Fla.
 TACOMA, Lieut. John S. Watters. Pensacola, Fla.

8TH DISTRICT.
 Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhama, Commanding.
 Address New Orleans, La.
 PASSAIC, Lieut. L. W. Bartlett. Port Eads, La.

SPECIAL SERVICE.
 HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Tompkinsville, N. Y.
 HERCULES, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Address Boston, Mass.
 MICHIGAN, Boatswain C. Miller in charge. Erie, Pa.
 SCIPIO, Address Navy Yard, New York.
 ST. LOUIS, Ensign F. R. Payne in temporary command. Care Navy Department.
 ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Care Navy Department.
 YALE, Capt. W. C. Wise. Key West, Fla.

TUGS.
 ACTIVE.* San Francisco, Cal.
 BROUQUOIS.* Address Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MASSASOIT, Lieut. A. Reynolds. Key West, Fla.
 NEZINSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Key West, Fla.
 HERCULES, Mate Chas. Larson. Address Key West, Fla.
 SAMOSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. Key West, Fla.
 SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.
 VIGILANT.* Care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAINING SHIPS.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. Care Navy Department.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.
 ENTERPRISE, Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Address Boston, Mass.
 SARATOGA, Address Philadelphia, Pa. Not in commission.
 ST. MARY'S, Lieut. H. Patterson. New York School Ship. On her annual cruise. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

RECEIVING SHIPS.
 FRANKLIN, Capt. Silas W. Terry. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. New York Navy Yard.
 WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.
 ALGONQUIN (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. C. De Hart. Montreal, Canada.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill to command. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
 MONDAG (r. c. s.), Capt. D. A. Hall. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 RAINBOW, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
 RAINBOW, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
 MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

* Commanding Officer not assigned.
 STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.
 BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 Guns. On Arctic relief expedition.
 BUTWELL, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, 2 Guns. Savannah, Ga.
 CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.
 CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 Guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md.
 COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 3 Guns. Baltimore, Md.
 DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark, commanding, 4 Guns. Boston, Mass.
 DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, 2 Guns. Quarantine duty, Montauk, L. I., temporarily.
 FESSENDEN, Capt. A. B. Davis, 4 Guns. Detroit, Mich.
 FORWARD, At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
 GALVESTON, Capt. John Bennett, 3 Guns. Galveston, Tex.
 GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.
 GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Baltimore, Md.
 HAMILIN, Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
 MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty, New York Harbor.
 SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.
 SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Felling. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.
 WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 Gun. Mobile, Ala.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.
 The transport Massachusetts, which got aground at Ponce, Porto Rico, was floated Aug. 6. The extent of her injuries, if any, from going aground were not known.
 The supply ship Celtic from Cuba arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 6, for repairs. Among those on board was Chief Engr. Cowie, U. S. N., of the Indiana, on sick leave, having an abscess of the ear, superinduced by the concussion of the battleship's guns. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.
 Much surprise and satisfaction has been expressed by the officers at the New York Navy Yard over the excellent condition of the bottom of the battleship Texas, now in the Simpson dry dock. Every one had expected that the bottom of this ship would be found in a very foul condition after having been for so long a time in tropical waters, but upon the contrary very few and very small barnacles were found on her submerged plates, and but a narrow belt of marine growth extending a short distance below her water line.
 When the Texas was last docked and painted the Rahjen's American Composition Company's paint was put on to her. This composition having given such complete satisfaction, the Paint Board at the navy yard have determined to use the same again.

THE HONOR PROMOTIONS.
 We publish this week the honors granted to the leading participants in the great fight with Cervera's fleet, and to other officers of equal merit but less happy fortune. Two Commodores, Sampson and Schley, are made Admirals, as every one expected. Capt. Philip receives the rank of Commodore by seniority and gains five numbers in it. The usual reward is seen to be an advance of five numbers, with exception of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright, who gains ten for a plucky fight that has won the admiration of the world, and the officers of the Massachusetts, who go up only three for the bad luck of having been ordered away that day to coal. The chief engineers of the Oregon, Texas and Gloucester each gain three numbers, a distinction that will not fail to be commented upon, especially in the case of Chief Engr. Milligan, who carried the Oregon through her wonderful voyage from San Francisco and worked up her telling burst of speed in the fight. It is never pleasant to see other men move past one, but it cannot be said that these awards are extravagant. They have been made according to a system satisfactory to the Department, but we do not understand why a difference in degree of promotion should be made between the engineers and other officers of the same ship. The degree of responsibility alone is hardly sufficient to account for it. The promotions of Acting Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley will require action by Congress to provide the necessary number of vacancies in the rank of Rear Admiral.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.
 The following cadet appointments were made to the United States Military Academy this week: Jesse Gaston (Alt.), Blacksburg (5th Dist.), S. C.; Fred R. Cutler (Alt.), Tuscalo (13th Dist.), Ill.; John C. Howard, Middleboro (11th Dist.), Ky.; Owen G. Collins, Chicago (7th Dist.), Ill.; Walter H. Stephens (Alt.), 2570 North Ashland avenue, Chicago (7th Dist.), Ill.; Henry C. Seabrook, 708 Harrison street, Topeka (4th Dist.), Kan.; John C. French (Alt.), 1317 North Quincy street, Topeka (4th Dist.), Kan.

RECENT DEATHS.
 Death has once more bereft the country of two of its gallant defenders, Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, U. S. V., Colonel 17th U. S. Inf., who died Aug. 8, at Asheville, N. C., of fever contracted while on duty at Chickamauga, Ga., and Capt. Gregory L. Barrett, 10th U. S. Inf., who died of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7. Gen. Poland was graduated from West Point in 1861, served efficiently during the War of the Rebellion, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for his gallantry at Antietam, Chancellorsville, etc. He attained his Colonelcy in 1891, and was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 4, 1898. No better duty officer than Gen. Poland ever wore the uniform. He was also a writer on military law, one of his best known being the work known as "Poland's Digest." He passed quietly away Aug. 8 in the presence of his wife, his daughter and his son, Lieut. Wren, his aide, and other devoted friends. The remains were taken to Westbury, R. I., and interred with military honors, troops from Fort Adams being present.
 Capt. Gregory Barrett was the senior officer with the 10th Inf. when he died. He might have obtained exemption from going to Cuba, being nearly 63 years of age and still a Captain, but he wanted to go to the front and seek promotion. He was in all the battles in which the regiment participated, and did not get a scratch. When the fighting was over and Santiago had surrendered, Capt. Barrett wrote to his wife that he would be home in due time. Not long after that he was stricken with yellow fever. Capt. Barrett leaves a widow and four children—two daughters and two sons. One of the daughters is Mrs. Littell, wife of Capt. I. W. Littell, U. S. Army. One of the sons is in the Astor battery, now at Manila. Capt. Barrett was an excellent duty officer. He served during the war of 1861-'65 as Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of Maryland troops, receiving the brevet of Colonel, was appointed to the Regular Army in 1866, and attained his Captaincy in 1884.

The Annapolis and Mayflower were coaling at St. Thomas, W. I., Aug. 7.
 A Santiago dispatch states that 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., died there at 3 a. m., Aug. 11.
 Late advices from San Francisco are to the effect that Rear Adm. Kirkland, who recently submitted to a surgical operation, is sinking rapidly, and it is feared cannot survive. His death is momentarily expected.
 The purchase by Little, Brown & Company of the general publishing business of Roberts Brothers, brings to mind the fact that the firm of Little, Brown & Company, though it did not begin business under this name until 1837, may trace its foundation back to 1784, and is therefore well started in the second century of its history.
 Paymr. G. E. Sawyer, U. S. N., is summing at Bolton Landing, Lake George, and has done some exceedingly fine work in photography. His specialty lies in recording the beautiful cloud effects so prevalent on that lovely lake.
 The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10: Lieut. Amos H. Martin, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. P. Tracy, U. S. A.; Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.; Capt. G. W. Read, U. S. A.; Edward Cole, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. C. Marshall, U. S. A.; J. E. Dorry and wife, U. S. R. C. S.; H. F. Dalton, U. S. A.; G. J. Holden, U. S. A.

On July 30 Secretary Alger requested Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to place officers of his corps on Army transports, and at conquered Cuban and Porto Rican ports, to act as sanitary inspectors. The request has been complied with and regulations drawn for the guidance of the medical men. Their presence on transports will make it unnecessary to disinfect them if no communication is held with the shore, and no yellow fever breaks out on board en route home.
 Under orders issued by Gen. Merriam, commanding the Departments of California and Columbia, on Aug. 8, Capt. Arthur W. Pickard, with his company, E, 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, and one officer with forty-four enlisted men of Co. D, same regiment, to be selected by the Commanding Officer of that company, were to proceed to Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa, sailing on Wednesday, Aug. 10. 1st Lieut. Clarence St. Revell, Adjutant of the 1st New York Volunteers, was also ordered to Honolulu on the same vessel, reporting on his arrival to his regimental commander.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., AUG. 11.
 The leave on account of disability granted 2d Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav., is extended ten days.
 Sick leave until Aug. 28 is granted Cadet Charles H. Rich, 4th Class.
 Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. John Q. Anderson, 33d Michigan Vol. Inf.
 Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Wm. Lassiter, 16th Inf.
 Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. Theodore Mosher, 23d Inf.
 The retirement from active service this date of Lieut. Col. Aug. H. Bainbridge, 4th U. S. Inf., and upon his own application after forty years' service, is announced.
 Acting Asst. Surg. Robert C. Rind will proceed from Towson, Md., to Chickamauga Park, and report to the Commanding General.
 Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., now on leave at Warrenton, is relieved from temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will repair to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of Army.
 Maj. William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, is assigned to the command of U. S. Hospital Ship Missouri.
 1st Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Adj., 10th Cav., now on sick leave at Salt Sulphur Springs, will report to Commanding General at Montauk Point.
 Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, Deputy Surg. Gen.
 Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf.
 Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, A. Q. M., U. S. V.
 Batteries H and K, of the 2d Artillery; B, of the 4th; K and M, of the 5th; E, of the 6th; and H and K, of the 7th, have been ordered from Tampa to the Department of the East for assignment to station.
 Maj. Robert Burns, Surg., 1st New Hampshire Vol. Inf., now sick at Lookout Mountain, will report to the Commanding General, Montauk Point.
 Col. Wendell P. Bowman, 1st Regt. Penn. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged.
 Acting Asst. Surg. John N. Goltra will proceed to Fort Monroe, to await transportation by the steamer Odham, to Ponce.
 The extension of leave granted Maj. A. W. Wright, 12th Minn. Vol. Inf., is further extended one month.
 1st Lieut. Sheldon L. Johnson, 9th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is discharged.
 The following officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged: 1st Lieut. George N. Jewett, 8th Mass. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Caswell, 14th Minn. Vol. Inf.
 The retirement from active service of Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 16th Inf., upon his own application after thirty years' service, is announced.
 Col. John F. Weston, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., will proceed to New York on official business.
 Maj. Charles L. Heilmann, Surg., will report to the Commanding General, Montauk Point.
 Acting Asst. Surg. A. R. Booth will proceed to Montauk Point for duty.
 Maj. Daniel Hogan, Chief C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa and report to Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith.
 Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., now on duty at Key West Barracks, will proceed to Tampa for duty on the U. S. Hospital Train.
 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Knoxville and will proceed to Montauk Point.

The following-named officers will repair to their homes, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army: Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V.; Col. Charles L. Boynton, 33d Michigan Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, 9th Mass. Vol. Inf.; Maj. Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav.; Maj. Harry E. Wilkins, C. C. S., U. S. V.; Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Surg., 33d Michigan Vol. Inf.; Maj. Merrell E. Webb, 33d Michigan Vol. Inf.; Maj. David B. Wilson, C. C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Cornelius De Witt Wilcox, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Capt. John W. Barker, C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. John H. Dunn, 9th Mass. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Q. M., 12th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Rudolph J. Haas, 34th Michigan Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles O'Rely Atkinson, 33d Michigan Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Timothy J. Sullivan, 9th Mass. Vol. Inf.; Acting Asst. Surg. Frank Donaldson, U. S. A. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted the following-named officers: Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

"Miss Nannie Sampson, the third daughter of Adm. Sampson, U. S. N., who lives at the family home in Glen Ridge, N. J.," says the New York "Herald," "is in appearance and in truth a typical American girl. Possessing in a marked degree her father's ability and cleverness, yet, unlike the reserved and dignified Admiral, her manner is at once frank and open. She is one of four daughters by the Admiral's first wife. The two older sisters, formerly Miss Margaret and Miss Katharine, are married into the Navy, being the wives of Lieut. Ray Smith, of the Indiana, and Ensign Richard Harrison Jackson, of the Foote. The younger sister, Miss Olive, turned twenty, will shortly be married."

There has been some comment of late over the fact that a party of Naval officers who inspected the defenses of Santiago after the terrific bombardment to which they were subjected by Adm. Sampson's fleet, found that a number of shells had failed to explode, and the cause for it has been assigned to defective fuses. This is a mistake, the naval ordnance experts allege, and they assert that wherever a shell, no matter from what caliber of gun, came in contact with the masonry, did it fail to go off. The projectiles that did not explode, it is explained, were those that buried themselves in the earth, and on such occasions it was not to be expected that every fuse would ignite the powder charge. The ordnance officers of the Navy Department state that while it may be necessary to make some changes in the present methods of attaching fuses, the general principle is sound, and that they will not be called on to make modifications until the war closes at any rate.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, Lieut. Thos. H. Gignilliat and Lieut. E. H. Tillman.

Col. Burton, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., who for the past seven weeks has been suffering from typhoid fever, is now greatly improved. He will leave Washington this week for the seashore, under orders from his physician.

These officers registered in the War Department during the past week: Maj. Wm. R. Graham, of the Paymaster's Department; Maj. H. Goodman, Adl. Paymr.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Rivers, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. D. Robert, 17th Inf.; Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Allen, 2d U. S. V. Inf.; Col. M. B. Nostey, 2d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; Maj. John M. Ulman, Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers; 1st Lieut. A. H. Martin, 1st Inf.; Maj. W. K. Wright, C. S.; Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Inf.; Maj. Thos. J. Alesser, U. S. Engineers; Maj. and Surg. Henry La Matte, 1st U. S. V. Cav.; Maj. B. B. Buck, 2d Texas Vol. Inf.; Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. C. DeWitt Wilcox, U. S. V.

AT SAN JUAN.

A private letter is published, written by Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, Co. A, 13th Inf., in which he gives his experience of the assault of San Juan Hill. He says:

"The 13th Infantry covered themselves with glory, as I always expected they would. The 6th U. S. Infantry was badly slaughtered, and their wonderful courage after 137 out of 450 were killed and wounded deserves mention. Only a handful of the 6th and 16th reached the San Juan blockhouse, where the main fight occurred. The 13th, with the rest of the 3d Brigade, was originally intended to form the reserve of Kent's division, but instead our brigade was sent in, with the 13th leading. Our regiment charged across a flat grass field 700 yards to the foot of a steep hill nearly 150 feet high, on the top of which was a strong blockhouse.

"Of course we had to wait in the middle of the field two or three times under a rain of bullets. By the time we were within thirty or forty feet of the Spanish rifle pits they broke and ran and the 13th had captured the position which the 6th had so dearly paid for. My company was the last one sent in on the line, and was the first one to reach the center of the position.

I saw six of our officers on the hill when the Spaniards broke and ran. Lieuts. Gose, Anderson and Bash were on the left of the trenches and several yards higher up the hill. Lieut. Safford and I were together, with a mere handful of our men, who soon came up. Capt. Goe and Lieut. Sample also joined Safford and me, and we collected our companies at the top as rapidly as we could. The Spaniards attempted to recapture the position, and the fight kept up till dark, when the firing ceased.

"We were brought under fire about 9:30 a. m., and lay waiting until about 12:30 p. m., with now and then a man killed and officers shot by sharpshooters.

"I had command of Company A in the fight. Capt. Guthrie commanded the battalion. Lieut. Slater and Capt. Farnace were killed. In all probability Lieut. Scott cannot recover. Lieut. Col. Worth is shot through the lung. Maj. Ellis, Capt. Cavanaugh and Capt. Guthrie are severely, but not seriously, wounded. These are all the officers of the 13th that were touched. The total killed and wounded in the 13th alone is 107, out of about 425 in the regiment who were present that morning.

"Capt. Guthrie showed the most magnificent courage and coolness in deliberately exposing himself. He was shot in the knee while giving me orders. We were standing about twelve feet apart, when he suddenly wheeled around. He said, 'Oh, it's only a scratch,' and as he tried to stand on his leg he dropped. I left him where he fell, knowing that the others would take care of him, and went on with my company through the grass to the Spanish fort, which is called Fort San Juan.

"I reached the foot of the slope and got nearly to the top when our men cheered and yelled: 'They are running!' I can't tell what put it into my mind, for I must have been excited, but I pulled out my watch and noted that it was just about 1 p. m. The afternoon was a trying one, and what was left of Company A was under fire until dark. The company had a ridge to hold, and the men sought such shelter as they could find, and augured the ground as close as we could stick, but in spite of all this one man was killed a few feet to the left of me. The poor fellow had just given me a sup of water from his canteen. During the night we dug a strong, safe trench. The next day we were moved to the left as a reserve, and have had an easy time since."

COL. BRYAN'S REGIMENT.

Adjutant General's Office.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

My attention has been called to an article which appears on the editorial page of your paper, page 296, reflecting on the 3d Regt., N. V. I., commanded by Col. William Jennings Bryan. The statement that you credit to an exchange, is untrue in every particular. I had always believed your paper to be non-partisan. Your article displays a prejudice that can only be attributed to such a motive.

The order for recruiting and mobilizing this regiment was issued on June 25. The regiment was completely mustered into the United States service on the 12th day of July, and on the day that Col. Bryan was mustered a regimental parade was held, and the regiment passed in review before the Governor and his staff, and all military men present were surprised at the marvelous efficiency acquired by the men of this command in the short time they had been in camp; they showed what the American volunteer soldier was capable of doing, and their knowledge of military drill and discipline was very creditable, in view of the fact that the two weeks before every man was following the plow, in the workshop, or at the desk.

And I wish to say further, that on July 16, when this regiment accepted the hospitalities of the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition, that the regiment acquitted themselves very creditably in passing in review before the Governor. The statements made by the correspondent of your exchange, wherever he may be, are entirely false, and that such an article should appear in so conspicuous a place in your paper, is surprising to all your friends. Very respectfully yours,

P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

St. Augustine, Fla., August 2, 1898.

Lieut. J. H. Bacon, recently appointed in the 3d Vol. Engr. Regiment, left last week for Charlotte, N. C., to recruit for his regiment. Lieut. Bacon has been connected with the Engineer Corps in this State for a decade, taking charge of much important work, such as the construction of the jetties at Dome's Point at the mouth of the St. John's River, work that was done by the City of Jacksonville.

The parents of Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, who had charge of the after 13-inch turret on the Oregon during the destruction of Cervera's fleet, reside at St. Augustine, Fla., and are receiving congratulations from all sides on the important position he filled at that time. It is five years since he visited his parents; his admirers are anxious that he should honor the city again as they are very proud of his record on the Oregon.

One of the participants in the battle of Santiago, in a letter to a friend in this city, says: "I was wounded during the fight on the 2d of July. Just before that saw Capt. Marcotte taking a Gatling gun through our lines and although all the others turned back he went on. Rather a queer place for a newspaper man, I thought."

GENERAL WHEELER'S REPORT.

THE CAVALRY AT SANTIAGO.

We published in the "Journal" of July 23, page 966, Gen. Wheeler's report of the first fight of the Army in Cuba, the battle now called La Guasima, and, by the way, that report has not been published in any other paper. The following report covers the subsequent operations.

Before Santiago, Cuba, July 7, 1898.

To Adjutant General, 5th Army Corps.

Sir: After the engagements of June 24 I pushed forward my command through the valley, Lawton's and Kent's commands occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest Lawton was ordered forward, and on the night of the 30th instructions were given by Maj. Gen. Shafter to this officer to attack Caney, while the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the regular Santiago roads. The movement commenced on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near the Santiago road, while Kent's division formed its line with the right joining the left of the cavalry division.

Col. McClernand, of Gen. Shafter's staff, directed me to give instructions to Gen. Kent, which I complied with in person, at the same time personally directing Gen. Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the San Juan River to get into line. This was done under very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon, having been sent up right by the main road, was made a mark of by the enemy. It was evident that we were as much under fire in forming the line as we would be by an advance, and I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed. It merged into open space in full view of the enemy, who occupied breastworks and batteries on the crest of the hill which overlooks Santiago, officers and men falling at every step.

The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill and ascended, driving the enemy from their works and occupying them on the crest of the hill. To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of a high order and the losses were very severe. Too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Sumner and Gen. Kent, and their gallant brigade commanders, Col. Wood and Col. Carroll of the Cavalry; Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commanding 1st Brigade, Kent's division, and Col. Pearson, commanding 2d Brigade. Col. Carroll and Maj. Wessells were both wounded during the charge, but Maj. Wessells was enabled to return and resume command. Col. Wyckoff, commanding Kent's 3d Brigade, was killed at 12:10; Lieut. Col. Worth took command, and was wounded at 12:15; Lieut. Col. Liscum then took command and was wounded at 12:20, and the command then devolved upon Lieut. Col. Ewers, 9th Inf.

Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed, and sent to the rear for shovels, picks, spades, and axes. The enemy's retreat from the ridge was precipitate, but our men were so thoroughly exhausted that it was impossible for them to follow. Their shoes were soaked with water by wading the San Juan River, they had become drenched with rain, and when they reached the crest they were absolutely unable to proceed further. Notwithstanding this condition, these exhausted men labored during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to bury the dead, and carry the wounded back in improvised litters. I sent word along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us, and that Lawton would join our right and then Gen. Bates would come up and strengthen our left.

After reaching the crest of the ridge, Gen. Kent sent the 13th Regulars to assist in strengthening our right. At midnight Gen. Bates reported, and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. Gen. Lawton had attempted to join us from Caney, but when very near our lines he was fired upon by the Spaniards, and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2, the Cavalry division, Kent's division, and Bates's Brigade were engaged with the enemy, being subjected to a fierce fire and incurring many casualties, and later in the day Lawton's division also became engaged.

During the entire engagement my staff performed their duties with courage, judgment, and ability. Special credit is due to Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, Maj. William D. Beach, Capt. Joseph G. Dickman, and Lieut. M. F. Steele. I desire also to say that Lieuts. James H. Reeves and Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Capt. William Astor Chanler, Maj. B. A. Garlington, Mr. Aurelius Mestre and Corp. John Lundmark also deserve high commendation for courage and good conduct. Maj. West, my Quartermaster, deserves special commendation for his energy and good conduct during the campaign, and Maj. Valery Havard and Mr. Leonard Wilson have also done their full duty. Capt. Hardie and 1st Lieut. F. J. Koester, with Troop G, 3d Cav., were detailed with headquarters and conducted themselves handsomely under fire. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be especially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

Our losses were as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

3d Cav.: Killed, 3 men; wounded, 6 officers, 47 men; strength, 22 officers, 420 men.

6th Cav.: Killed, 4 men; wounded, 4 officers, 50 men; strength, 16 officers, 427 men.

9th Cav.: Killed, 2 officers, 2 men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 men; strength, 12 officers, 207 men.

SECOND BRIGADE (ATTACHED.)

1st Cav.: Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 1 officer, 47 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 21 officers, 501 men.
10th Cav.: Killed, 2 officers, 5 men; wounded, 9 officers, 63 men; missing, 4 men; strength, 22 officers, 450 men.

1st Volunteer Cav.: Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 5 officers, 72 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 25 officers, 517 men.

Officers killed: Lieut. James M. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; Maj. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. O. O'Neill, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Shipp, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav.; Acting Asst. Surg. H. W. Danforth, 9th Cav.

Officers wounded: Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav. (commanding 1st Brigade); Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Maj. and Asst. Surg. H. La Motte, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Maj. W. C. Hayes, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav.; Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Capt. George A. Dodd, 3d Cav.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Capt. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; Capt. A. P. Blocksam, 6th Cav.; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Capt. M. T. Henry, U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav.; Capt. and A. G. Vols.; 1st Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Wood, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Marrillat, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Anderson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Livermore, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carr, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; 1st

Lieut. David J. Leahy, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Willard, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. R. McCoy, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. A. Roberts, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. K. Devereux, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Day, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Cadet L. M. Haskell, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.

Gen. Kent's report of casualties has been forwarded. They were: Killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 561 men; missing, 62 men.

The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but as there were many details, the above figures are about 15 per cent. greater than the forces actually engaged in battle. Gen. Kent's force on July 1 was about 4,000.

The command has been active in strengthening its position, and commanders and their staffs have thoroughly informed themselves as to the topography of the country and the situation of the enemy.

JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General Vols.
Accompanying the report is a copy of the dispatches which were sent to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Wheeler, beginning June 25 and ending July 2. On July 1, at 8:20 p. m., Gen. Wheeler, writing from San Juan, has the following to say about withdrawing from the position we had won:

"I examined the line in front of Wood's brigade, and gave the men shovels and picks, and insisted on their going right to work. I also sent word to Gen. Kent to come and get intrenching tools, and saw Gen. Hawkins in person, and told him the same thing. They all promised to do their best, but say the earth is very difficult, as a great part of it is rocky. The positions our men carried were very strong and the intrenchments were very strong.

"A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn, and take up a strong position further back, and I expect they will appeal to you. I have positively discountenanced this, as it would cost us much prestige. The lines are very thin, as so many men have gone to the rear wounded and so many are exhausted, but I hope these men can be got up to-night, and, with our line intrenched and Lawton on our right, we ought to hold to-morrow, but I fear it will be a severe day.

"If we can get through to-morrow all right, we can make our breastworks very strong the next night. You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops. The 3d and 6th Cav. and other troops were up marching, and halted on the road all last night, and have fought for twelve hours to-day, and those that are not on the line will be digging trenches to-night.

"I was on the extreme front line. The men were lying down, and reported the Spaniards not more than 300 yards in their front."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1898.

On Saturday afternoon a very attractive cadet tea was given by Mrs. Bruff, in honor of Miss Willson, from 3:30 until parade. Mrs. Bruff was assisted in receiving by the Misses Willson, Traphagen, Manning, Braden, Annie Davis, Spurgin, Honeycutt and Fugor. The decorations were pink, and ice cream was served by Mrs. King and Mrs. Hoffer. Among the guests were Mrs. Manning, Miss Roe, Miss Tolly, Miss Ennis, Miss Burkheimer, Miss Ward, Miss Barlow and the Misses Craney. Cadets Romeyn, Jewell, Woodruff, Pulnam, Kelly, Markham, Trott, Mosley, Humphrey, Cabell, Minus, Foster, Farrar, Foy and Patten, of the first class, and Cadets Smith, Barnes, Heyden, Haskell, Brown, Lee and Poole, of the third class.

Last week Dr. D. F. Duval received his commission as 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. A. Mrs. Mason, wife of Dr. Charles F. Mason, recently stationed at the post, spent Sunday with Mrs. Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Shinkle, parents of Cadet Shinkle, third class, and Mrs. Herron and daughter, mother and sister of Cadet Herron, first class, are at the hotel.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, 1st Regiment Volunteer Engineers, spent a few hours at the post last week.

Mrs. Thompson left a few days ago to visit friends in Chicago. Miss Davis is spending a few weeks in Portland, Me., with some friends.

THE SIXTH AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, Aug. 3, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":
All the prominent Eastern papers speak very glowingly of the gallant work performed by the 6th and 16th Inf. at the battle of San Juan. Out West, we hoped this was true, but as we look upon your paper, as a military authority, and you mention only the 71st Militia or Volunteers, in connection with the last charge, we are now wondering if the other papers were not mistaken. Was the 16th in the fight at all? Our mail is delayed, and we are entirely behind in information. Will you please answer this in your correspondent's column?
I. X. I.

We fear that the writer of this communication has defective eyesight or he would not have overlooked the account given by our own correspondent in the "Journal" of July 23 of the work of the 6th and 16th Inf. We also published last week the report of it given by the brigade commander, Gen. Kent. The fact that Regular officers and soldiers fight better than they talk no doubt explains the undue attention given to the work of some of the Volunteer regiments at the expense of the Regulars. But time will right this, and as further reports come we shall be better able to give the credit that belongs to them.—Editor.

A dispatch from Porto Rico, Aug. 3, says: "Much unfavorable comment is heard because of the course of the 6th Massachusetts. The regiment is said to be useless. In two marches stragglers from this regiment fell from six to eight miles behind the American column, and Gen. Henry to-day held an examination of officers as to their fitness under Section 30 of the Volunteer regulations. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and two Captains probably will be permitted to resign. There are only about 500 men in this regiment, but Gen. Henry's course may brace up their Volunteers. It is needed." The difficulty has been remedied by the resignation of the delinquent officers and the appointment of Col. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., U. S. A., as Colonel. He formerly commanded Massachusetts Volunteers, and is a most efficient officer.

Col. J. H. Page, 3d U. S. Inf., who was very weak from fever on his arrival in New York from Santiago, was taken on arrival by his brother to the Windsor Hotel.

THE IOWA IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF JULY 3.

U. S. S. Iowa, 1st Rate, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 29, 1898.

Sir: 1. My attention has been called to an article in the "Army and Navy Journal" of July 16, entitled "Eulogy of Captain Clark, Commanding the Oregon, by a Man Behind the Gun."

2. When examining this article I found many of the statements so exceedingly false that I called Capt. Clark's attention to it, and asked if the person signing himself "S" could be identified I would prefer charges against him, and ask that he be tried for lying and otherwise breaking the regulations.

3. I beg to enclose for your consideration a letter today received from Capt. Clark touching this matter. As the conduct of the Iowa in the engagement of the 3d of July was severely reflected upon by this person signing himself "S," I beg that you will forward Capt. Clark's letter, or a copy of it, to the editors of the "Army and Navy Journal," and ask them to publish it. By so doing they will, as far as possible, undo the wrong inflicted upon my officers and men, by their publication of July 16.

4. It is to be regretted that some means cannot be found which will prevent our services from being frequently scandalized by publications purporting to be either from officers or enlisted men, and which I strongly suspect are manufactured, in my case, in the home office. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. D. EVANS, Capt. U. S. N., Commanding.
To the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. Oregon, 1st Rate, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,
July 29, 1898.

Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. Iowa.

My Dear Captain: I have seen the letter you are so justly indignant and outraged about in the "Army and Navy Journal" and keenly regret that any one on board the Oregon should have written it. I have no idea who the writer who signs himself "S" can be, and if I began an investigation it would probably result in nothing, but I shall question everyone on board if, in your opinion, such a step would be advisable.

It is indeed deplorable that after you had made such a bold push at the enemy's line, at the very beginning of the battle, at the very time when such an example could not fail to inspire and strengthen all who witnessed it, that anyone could intimate that you would not do your utmost to overtake the enemy. The battle was won when the Maria Teresa and the Oguenda headed for the beach in flames, and when the Vizcaya went ashore, the reasons for your attempting to pursue further should have justly given way to those that urged you to save the lives of the unfortunate Spaniards.

After sending in my official report, the feeling that, although a junior, I could and perhaps ought to point out an act of a superior by which this and other ships unquestionably profited, induced me to send a corrected sheet with the request that it be substituted. With the correction it read as follows: "For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when our line was fairly engaged and the Iowa had made a swift advance as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range."

If you can make any use of this letter either in communicating with the Department or with the editors of the "Army and Navy Journal" I shall be glad indeed to have you. Allow me to add that I do not assume the right to call the men of the Oregon proud, as I am of them and their noble services "my children." Naturally I am solicitous about the lives of those who had come so far with me and had cheerfully endured so much that their ship might be in the line of battle, and if I thought that any were unnecessarily exposed told them to go behind the turrets, but I probably called them "my lads" or "my men." Very sincerely yours,

C. E. CLARK, Captain U. S. N., Commanding.

We publish this correspondence very willingly in spite of the suggestion concerning the origin of the letter complained of. All of our readers, including Capt. Evans, know that it would not have appeared as a communication to the "Army and Navy Journal" if there had been any doubt as to its authenticity. One of the delightful things in the Navy is the simple faith of the man behind the gun in his vessel and its Captain. It was as an expression of this faith that we published the letter referred to, and without the slightest intention of giving offence. The only allusion in it to the Iowa was when the writer, speaking of Capt. Clark, said: "To say that the crew of the Oregon worship him is below the mark, as they all recognize the fact that it was all due to Capt. Clark, as they know that our seagoing 17-knot battleship Iowa could have beaten the Oregon if she had been as hard pressed." Whether the Iowa was or was not as hard pressed as the Oregon is a question of fact concerning which Capt. Evans's statement is conclusive. Our correspondent simply gave his impressions, for it is obvious that he could not have known what the fact was. As the statement we quote is the only one concerning which Capt. Evans could have any personal knowledge, he is a little hasty in saying that "many" of the statements in the letter were false. It was a truthful letter and aside from a statement of the writer's mistaken impression concerning the Iowa, it was creditable to its author and entirely proper for publication.

REPORT ON CAMP SITES.

The War Department is examining several sites which could be advantageously used for Army camps. The places selected are to be in a manner reserve camps to which troops can be ordered at any time. Tryon, N. C., has been suggested for a permanent camp for troops now in Florida and other Southern States. This place offers many advantages for an Army camp and is strongly recommended by Dr. Walter Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service. During the last yellow fever epidemic in Florida 2,000 refugees and sick persons were sent there, all of whom recovered. The locality is entirely free from malarial and kindred fevers, being 1,500 feet above the sea level, on the Blue Ridge. The pro-

posed camp site is located on the Pocollet River, and can be easily reached by the Southern Railway. Maj. Steven C. Mills, of the Inspector General's Department, has been ordered to make a careful inspection of the site, and will report to Secretary Alger next week. The selection of proper mustering points for troops is most important and should be settled under the quiet influences of peace, for the military topography of our country is sufficiently simple to permit the choice of sites that will serve in any war. It cannot be said that our work in this direction this year has been successful. Camp Alger has sent out regiment after regiment with the seeds of disease that developed on the crowded transports and carried its evil reputation clear to the front. Chickamauga, Tampa and all the others have a bad name for sanitary conditions and discipline, and the whole question of points for concentration and how to govern them is certain to be taken up as soon as the authorities can reach it. This is not entirely a question of site, but of official supervision and police control as well.

Maj. George H. Hopkins, Military Aide to the Secretary of War and Assistant Adjutant General, has returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of various sites proposed for camping grounds, and in speaking of the large amount of sickness among the troops at both Camp Alger, Virginia, and Chickamauga Park, he said that, in his opinion, it was not due to any great degree to the localities of the camps. The men, he said, had not as yet learned how to properly care for themselves while in camp.

Of all the camps which were inspected by Maj. Hopkins, the cleanest and healthiest was that of the 8th Massachusetts, at Chickamauga. The men of this regiment took every precaution to guard against sickness. The officers of the regiment were exceedingly careful that no unhealthy conditions existed in the camp. The men were not allowed to sleep on the damp ground. "In fact," said Maj. Hopkins, "the camp of this regiment was as near perfect as could be expected." Maj. Hopkins was of the opinion that if other regiments would take like precautions there would be much less sickness among the men.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., of the Oregon, has been granted sick leave, after being examined by a Board of Medical Officers.

The transport Chester, with the 1st Regt. of Vol. Engrs. on board, sailed from New York Aug. 10, for Porto Rico.

The good health the U. S. Marines have enjoyed at Guantanamo, Cuba, is said to be due almost entirely to the fact that all the water consumed by the men has been distilled water. Not one drop of water secured on shore was used for drinking purposes. The water used was drawn from the Caribbean Sea by one of the distilling machines on shipboard, and converted into clean, wholesome, palatable drinking water, absolutely free from any sort of microbe or poison.

The wrecking expedition to raise the Cristobal Colon is off after many delays. The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tugboat W. L. Chapman and the Central Railroad of New Jersey's ocean-going tugboat Plymouth, which has been chartered by the wrecking company, left for Santiago Aug. 5. The tugboats towed two huge pontoons which arrived yesterday from Boston, where Lieut. Hobson hired them and the lighter Fred E. Sharp. Some of these pontoons sprung a leak as soon as they got to sea and returned to Norfolk.

The transport Cherokee arrived at New York Aug. 9 from Porto Rico. Among her passengers was Lieut. T. H. Gignilliat, U. S. N.

The Spanish prize ship Humberto Rodriguez came into New York Harbor Aug. 9 in charge of Lieut. E. McC. Peters, U. S. N., from the United States auxiliary gunboat Badger and a prize crew which included Lieut. Blount, Ensign Kemble and twenty-three men. The prize is a fine boat, in excellent condition, and is a little larger than an ocean tug.

Spain seems to be too poor to contract for a vessel to carry the prisoners now held by this Government at Portsmouth and Annapolis back to their native land, and has rejected the offer made to turn them over to her, assigning a reason that is simply fantastical. She says that she did not consent to the acceptance of the paroles of Adm. Cervera and the officers of the Spanish fleet, and therefore, she will not accept their release.

Among the appointments recently made in the Marine Corps many will be pleased to note the name of Robert Henry Dunlap, of Washington, D. C. Lieut. Dunlap was born in the District of Columbia, educated in the public schools there, and has passed his life among those who congratulate him and the corps on the commission which he obtained in a competition with five other young men. The grandfather of this young man was the late Robert P. Dunlap, formerly Governor of the State of Maine, member of Congress from that State, and for many years president of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. On his mother's side he is descended from the old family of LeCompts, of Dorchester County, Maryland.

Had it not been for the overshadowing effect of the battle of July 3, resulting in the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, the action of three days previous, in the harbor of Manzanillo would be recognized as one of the big fights of the war. Three small crafts, the Hist, the Hornet and the Wompatuck boldly entered a practically unknown harbor, engaged an overwhelming force of the enemy, consisting of not less than five gunboats, four pontoons armed with muzzle-loading six-inch guns, and a large force of soldiers armed with modern guns, and in the course of an hour and forty minutes, "the enemy lost one gunboat, a sloop loaded with soldiers, and a pontoon, with the large torpedo boat disabled and several gunboats seriously injured." Although recorded as "one of the minor actions of war," it was, in fact, one of the boldest and most successful yet attempted. Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., was in command of the Hist and was the senior officer present.

Among the younger officers who have achieved increased reputation during the Spanish war, Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N., must be given a high place. He has been the only Engineer officer on board the auxiliary gunboat Hist during the actions in which she has been engaged, and it is due to his skill and judgment that this little craft has been maintained in an efficient condition, ready to fight at the stroke of the bell. The Hist succeeded in rescuing no less than one hundred and sixty-two of the crew of the Vizcaya on that notable afternoon of July 3, of glorious memory. Young Kellogg comes of good fighting stock; his father was Comdr. E. N. Kellogg, who lost his life at Pensacola some years since during an outbreak of yellow fever. He graduated from Annapolis in June, 1894, entering the Engineer Corps the following August. He was born in New York in 1870.

The following troops embarked on the transports Lakine and Nelson at San Francisco on Aug. 5, for Honolulu: The 3d Battalion, 2d Regiment, of United States Volunteer Engineers, recruited in Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, and San Francisco, and Cos. I, K, L and M, of the 1st Battalion, and Co. C, of the 2d Battalion of the 1st New York Volunteers, under Maj. Charles. There were 553 officers and men of the 1st.

The U. S. torpedo boat Dupont, Lieut. S. S. Wood, arrived at New York Aug. 9, from Guantanamo, which she left on Aug. 3. She stopped at Brunswick on Aug. 6.

A Washington dispatch states that the United States Government has decided to parole the Spanish seamen held prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., at any time the Spanish Government may indicate a desire for the parole. The proposition to release the prisoners applies only to the men and does not affect the Spanish officers confined at Annapolis.

The cruiser Montgomery and the hospital ship Relief arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.

Advices from Mare Island, Cal., July 31, state that work on the Yorktown is now approaching completion. The joiners still have much work to do, though a large amount of ceiling and similar work in this department which was torn out, will not be restored. The bridge has been rebuilt, and shipwrights are relaying the decks.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, Capt. Goodrich, arrived at Playa del Este, Cuba, Aug. 6, from Porto Rico under orders to assist in taking the United States troops home from Santiago.

Advices from Cuba announce that the wrecking vessel Potomac has recovered \$10,000 from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was driven ashore at the time Adm. Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has informed the Navy Department that their men have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, and will start her under her own steam to Norfolk.

The Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 8 issued orders suspending unlimited enlistments. The Navy has now an enlisted force of 27,067 men and apprentices.

Lieut. Comdr. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the 3d District Auxiliary Naval force, is determined his command shall have something to do, even if the war is over, and is giving his fleet the benefits of a practical cruise in Long Island Sound. The fleet consists of the flagship Free Lance, with Lieut. Jacob W. Miller in command of the fleet, on board; the Restless, Huntress and Aileen. The fleet left New London Harbor Aug. 6 for Gardiner's Bay, where target practice took place. Later Greenport and other places were visited.

The steamer Wanderer, which arrived at Key West Aug. 5, finally succeeded in landing arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast for the insurgents. The landings were made at a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda, then at the mouth of the Manati River, Province of Puerto Principe, and next at Porto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men were disembarked. All three landings were made without trouble. When she returned to Florida, on arriving at Quarantine, the officer on board the transport showed the Health Officer an order from the Secretary of War to proceed immediately to Port Tampa, and notwithstanding the protests of the Health Officer, the steamer came on up to the port. The customs officials were notified of the action of the Wanderer, and she was compelled to return to the Quarantine station and remain there until she could be inspected and fumigated.

A successful builders' trial trip of the torpedo boat Mackenzie was held in the lower Delaware River, near Washington, on Aug. 5. She is said to have made an average speed of 23 knots per hour. Among those on board besides her builders' representatives, were Naval Constructor Hanscom, U. S. N. While under full speed she was put through a number of trials in turning, and made the circuit in twice her length. While preparing for her homeward trip one of the tubes in the forward boiler blew out, and four firemen were burned by the escaping steam.

The repair ship Vulcan has shown herself to be a very valuable vessel, and according to a report from her on July 29, when she was in Guantanamo Harbor, she had repaired thirty-six ships and furnished repair stores to forty. There are two brass furnaces and a cupola for iron on board, and in using these the ship was twice set on fire while there were 150 tons of extra ammunition on board, mostly guncotton, in the fore hold. The fire watch, however, was established after the blast was started to melt the iron, and the damage was trivial. The Vulcan cast eighteen grate bars for the Vesuvius and a worm for the Newark's jacking shaft, in all about 1,800 pounds.

Chief Master-at-Arms Gratz, of the battleship Oregon, according to a dispatch from Guantanamo Bay, committed suicide by shooting himself on Aug. 6.

The young men who composed the Michigan Naval Reserves now on board the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite at Hampton Roads have figured this week in a number of reports which asserted that they were weary of sea life and the inaction of harbor cruising and had applied as a body to be discharged from service. These young fellows did not hear of the report until word came from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy was about to issue an order retiring them from active service under a misapprehension, when they immediately protested on being mustered out and their wishes were thereupon complied with and they will now probably remain aboard ship as long as any of the other Naval Militia organizations. Secretary Alger made a personal request of Secretary Long that the Michigan men be retained in the service so long as they were required. No doubt, however, all the Naval Militia will be returned to their States soon after an armistice is declared.

Advices from San Francisco report a successful trial of the torpedo boat Farragut, on Aug. 9, in the presence of the Trial Board.

The transport Clinton sailed from Port Tampa for Santiago with supplies on Aug. 9.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" says: "The naval engineers are not entirely pleased with the failure in some quarters to give due credit to the officers of their corps for the arduous service rendered by commissioned and enlisted force in the fire and engine rooms of ships of war. Very little is said in press or official dispatches of the men below the deck. The Oregon, with its marvelous record from the Pacific, is the most notable example, but on all the ships the engineer force has worked faithfully. The engineers feel naturally that the coal passer and the machinist should share the glories of naval victory with the unnamed 'man behind the gun.' The complaint of the engineers is a reasonable one. What was done by the engineers of the Oregon was alone sufficient to make the reputation of the corps. Living in a temperature anywhere from 100 to 150 degrees, the life of the man furnishing the

motive power for our triumphant vessels has not been a happy one.

The U. S. warships Newark, Resolute, Scorpion and Sewanee left Guantanamo, Cuba, for the Isle of Pines on Aug. 9.

The auxiliary cruiser Hornet, Lieut. Helm, arrived at Key West, Aug. 10, with the Spanish schooner Salve Maria, captured while running from Batabano to the Isle of Pines for food.

Col. John F. Weston, who has until recently been serving as Chief Commissary of the American Army in Cuba, has returned to the United States and is undergoing treatment at the Providence Hospital. Col. Weston expects to be able to return to duty within a very short time. Maj. Gallagher has been selected to fill Col. Weston's position as Chief Commissary at Santiago.

Now that the Yale is under the direction of the Quartermaster General, we presume that her efficient Commanding Officer should be addressed as Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

The question as to what officers in the Navy and the Marine Corps will receive the rewards of distinguished service will probably be decided by boards. There would seem to be no good reason why Adm. Dewey and the officers under his command should not receive recognition equal to that granted those in a similar position under Adm. Sampson's command. The officers affected are Lieut. C. P. Rees, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. Comdr. Frederic Singer, Lieut. E. M. Hughes, Chief Engrs. James Entwistle, J. D. Ford, Richard Inch, G. B. Ransom and F. H. Bailey, and P. A. Engr. R. T. Hall.

Congress should and probably will revive the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, and this will give opportunity for the promotion of the higher officers. The Bureau Chiefs will also have their faithful and efficient work recognized.

The U. S. S. Bancroft, Comdr. Richard Clover, had a lively skirmish with a land force of Spaniards while cruising about Cortes Bay, south coast of Pinar del Rio, on blockade duty, Aug. 2. It resulted from an attempt to capture a Spanish schooner and led to the loss of one man killed, Emanuel Konouris, a coal passer. The schooner got aground and was destroyed by shell fire.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 1033.)

22D INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 22d Inf., recently appointed, will report to the Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, of his regiment at Camp Merritt, for duty and will accompany it to Manila. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

25TH INFANTRY.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Morgan, Ala. Detail: Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. Dupont B. Lyon, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; Capt. Frederick S. Young, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Moody, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Simon, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Cunningham, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dale J. Kilburne, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 78, D. G., Aug. 5.)

Lieuts. J. H. Hoskinson and Henry Pruden, will report to the C. O., Fort McHenry, for Garrison C. M. duty. (Sheridan Point, July 22.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton. Detail: Capt. B. K. Roberts, Lieuts. L. P. Smith, W. H. Tschappat and H. Hall. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 4.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Lieuts. Thos. Ridgway, F. Stowell, A. A. Thorn and W. B. Martin. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Schuyler. Detail: Capt. J. E. Eastman and F. Isherwood and Lieuts. H. G. Romane and W. P. Porter. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 3.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. D. F. Collins, Lieuts. C. H. Arnold, H. P. Wilbur and C. A. Fries. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 3.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Monroe. Detail: Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, Lieuts. E. Fetzner, H. E. Haynes and O. H. Brown. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 5.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Caswell. Detail: Lieuts. R. P. Davis, E. J. Timberlake, E. Carpenter and H. G. Bishop. (Fort Caswell, Aug. 5.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. D. F. Collins, Lieuts. C. A. Fries, S. F. Bottoms and T. F. McCarty. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 7.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Capt. J. F. Carey, Lieuts. C. G. Moses, H. S. Sternberger and C. C. Hearn. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 7.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Lieuts. W. C. Davis, P. P. Bishop, A. A. Starbird and R. H. McMaster. (Fort McHenry, July 30.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. J. Kay, Lieuts. G. E. White, R. Watson and T. F. McCarty. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 1.)

Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Norstrom, and 2d Lieut. William J. McCullough and Joseph S. Francis, 1st Mass. Vol. H. Art., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for further duty as members of G. C. M. (S. O. 179, D. E., Aug. 11.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Aug. 13. Detail: Maj. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d N. Y. V.; Capt. James E. Eastman, 2d Art.; John C. R. Lillibridge, Daniel J. Murphy, Frank Isherwood, Benjamin S. Hart, 1st Lieuts. Arthur W. Rider, Henry G. Romane, Wilbur F. Barber, William F. Conrow, 2d Lieut. Walter B. Porter, 22d N. Y. V., and 1st Lieut. Robert J. Daly, 22d N. Y. V., Judge Adv. (S. O. 178, D. E., Aug. 10.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Angel Island, Cal., Aug. 4. Detail: Maj. John Carr, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; Capt. William B. Buffum, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booker, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Dull, 6th California Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Nosler, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas D. S. Hart, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Dorr, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; Capt. Max Ellrich, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Maj. William H. Clapp, from the 24th Inf. to the 11th Inf.; Maj. Alfred C. Markley, from the 11th Inf. to the 24th Inf. He will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Clarke, Battery A, Wyoming Vol. Art.; 2d Lieut. Walter Otis Wright, 1st Troop Nevada Vol. Cav., is appointed to inspect and purchase such number of mules as may be communicated to the board in special instructions. Lieut. Neall is announced as A. A. Q. M. for this purpose. (S. O. 98, D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

G. C. M. CASES.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3. Detail: Maj. Lewis R. Dawson, 1st Washington Volunteer Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Steinman, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Smith, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jesse H. Arnold, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Bothwell, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George M. Dreher, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Southern, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John B. McCoy, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; Capt. John E. Boyer, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Edgar R. Kellogg (promoted from Lieut. Col., 10th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice Cochran, retired; Col. Richard Comba (promoted from Lieut. Col., 12th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice Cook, retired; Col. Harry O. Egbert (promoted from Lieut. Col., 6th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date from July 1, 1898, vice Wikoff, killed in battle; Col. Edwin M. Coates (promoted from Lieut. Col., 16th Inf.), to the 7th Inf., to date from July 23, 1898, vice Benham, retired; Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith (promoted from Maj., 1st Inf.), to the 10th Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice Kellogg, promoted, he will report to the Commanding General at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment, which he will join when it reaches there; Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith (promoted from Maj., 2d Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice Comba, promoted; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Miner (promoted from Maj., 6th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from July 1, 1898, vice Egbert, promoted; Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin (promoted from Maj., 16th Inf.), to the 16th Inf., to date from July 23, 1898, vice Coates, promoted; Maj. Ira Quinby (promoted from Capt., 11th Inf.), to the 1st Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice T. M. K. Smith, promoted; Maj. Alpheus H. Bowman (promoted from Capt., 9th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., to date from June 30, 1898, vice Jacob H. Smith, promoted; Maj. Folliot A. Whitney (promoted from Capt., 5th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from July 1, 1898, vice Miner, promoted; Maj. Joel T. Kirkman (promoted from Capt., 10th Inf.), to the 16th Inf., to date from July 23, 1898, vice McLaughlin, promoted. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named officers having resigned, are honorably discharged: Capt. John H. Dickerson, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. William H. Brooks, 9th Ohio Vols.; 1st Lieut. Harry S. Stanton, 1st Illinois Vol. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. McFarland, 2d Mississippi Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur Jost, 5th New York Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Hunt, 2d Regt. U. S. Vol. Cav.; Maj. W. S. Hendricks, 4th Missouri Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Tipton, 1st Illinois Vol. Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

CONVALESCENTS.

The Commanders at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Plattsburg and Madison Barracks, N. Y., have been directed to receive convalescents from New York and vicinity and Montauk Point.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. Alfred Hampton, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., will report to Maj. Gen. Matthew O. Butler, U. S. V., for duty as Aide-Camp on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

Maj. Willoughby Walke, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., and Capt. Frank L. Averill, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., now on recruiting duty will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl F. Hansen, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Engineers, is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. F. E. Gignoux, 1st Troop Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, is detailed as recruiting officer for that troop. He will proceed to Reno and Carson City, Nev. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

ARTILLERY.

Upon the arrival at Fort Hancock, N. J., of Capt. H. J. Parks's Light Battery Colorado U. S. Vol. Artillery, Co. D and E, 3d New Jersey Vol. Inf. will proceed to Pompton Lakes, N. J. (S. O. 176, D. E., Aug. 8.)

Light Battery A, 1st Conn. Vol. Art., is designated by the Secretary of War to go to Porto Rico as part of the expedition to be commanded by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade. The battery commander will report by telegraph to Gen. Wade at Washington for further instructions. (S. O. 172, D. E., Aug. 4.)

INFANTRY.

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surg., 51st Iowa Vol. Inf., is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 98, D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

Leave for fifteen days on account of sickness, is granted Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Cowles, 2d North Carolina Vol. Inf., to date from July 31, 1898. (S. O. 79, D. G., Aug. 6.)

The funeral services of the late Pvt. Merces Casberg, Co. D, 3d Wisconsin U. S. Vols., took place at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 5.

The extension of leave granted Capt. George B. Pegram, 4th Virginia Vol. Inf., is further extended fifteen days, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, from June 26, 1898, is granted 2d Lieut. George F. Buss, 9th Penn. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Leisen, 34th Mich. Vol. Inf. (Fort Wadsworth). (S. O. 173, D. E., Aug. 5.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Joubert, 9th Mass. Vol. Inf. (Fort Wadsworth). (S. O. 173, D. E., Aug. 5.)

The following named officers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged, the service of the United States: 1st Lieut. Mike Salter, Q. M., 1st Kentucky Vol. Inf., to take effect Aug. 20, 1898; 1st Lieut. Otto G. W. Fleming, 2d Missouri Vol. Inf., to take effect this date. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Leave for twenty-four days is granted Lieut. Col. Elwood W. Evans, 1st Maryland Vol. Inf. Should it become necessary, he will rejoin his command immediately upon notification by telegraph from his regimental commander. (S. O. 178, D. E., Aug. 4.)

Light Battery A, 1st Connecticut U. S. Vol. Art., is designated to go to Porto Rico as part of the expedition to be commanded by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade. (S. O. 172, D. E., Aug. 4.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 3, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Rowand, 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (Fort Brady, Mich.). (S. O. 53, D. L., Aug. 2.)

Par. 9, S. O. 93, c. s., D. Cal., is modified so as to substitute Capt. D. P. Howard for Capt. Frank Carroll, to command the recruits for 1st Colorado Vol. Inf. (S. O. 94, D. Cal., July 27.)

1st Lieut. William J. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. John F. Kinney, 1st Connecticut Vol. Art., are detailed as members of the G. M. C. at Camp Haven, Nanticoke. (S. O. 177, D. E., Aug. 9.)

Co. F (Cobb's), and Co. M (Cooper's), 2d North Carolina Vol. Inf., are relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and will proceed to Simons Island, Ga., for station. (S. O. 78, D. G., Aug. 5.)

Leave from Aug. 1, 1898, or from the date he may have been permitted to leave his command, to include Aug. 20, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Mike Salter, Q. M., 1st Kentucky Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

The Q. M.'s Dept. will furnish transportation from New York City to Alliance, Ohio, for 2d Lieut. Andrew T. Weybrecht, Battalion Adjutant, 5th Ohio Vol. Inf., on leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability, who arrived in New York on the U. S. transport Louisiana. (S. O. 175, D. E., Aug. 7.)

Maj. Henry Lamotte, Surgeon, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Cav., will, on expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place, pending the arrival of his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 1st Arkansas Vol. Inf., having on July 26, 1898, accepted an appointment as 2d Lieut. of Art., U. S. Army, is honorably discharged as Captain of the above named regiment, to date July 25, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Charles K. Maddox, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Leave for twenty-one days on account of sickness is granted Maj. H. E. Bradley, Surgeon, 2d Wisconsin Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Leave for thirty days, from July 29, 1898, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. Cary F. Spence, Adjutant, 6th Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The following named officers of the 6th Massachusetts Vol. Inf., having resigned, are discharged the service: Col. Chas. F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor and Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

1st Lieut. W. G. Dozier, Jr., 6th Cal. Vol. Inf., will proceed from Benicia Barracks to Camp Merriam, Santa Cruz, thence

to the Presidio of San Francisco and thence return to Benicia Barracks, on business connected with his duties as Battalion Quartermaster. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. W. A. Greenleaf, 7th Cal. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

The 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas H. Barber, commanding, and the 3d Battalion, 2d Regiment Volunteer Engineers, Maj. William C. Langhitt, commanding, are assigned station at Honolulu, Hawaii, and will proceed to that station as soon as transportation can be furnished. (S. O. 95, D. Cal., July 28.)

Chaplain Robert D. Wear, 5th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

The leave heretofore granted Chaplain W. K. Weaver, 159th Indiana Vol. Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. W. S. Davis, Asst. Surg., 159th Indiana Vol. Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. D. B. Porter, Jr., 3d Battalion, 1st Mississippi Vol. Inf., is further extended twenty days on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Keim, 3d Wisconsin Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, from Aug. 4, 1898, is granted Capt. Benjamin A. Farrell, 1st Kentucky Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 65th New York Vols. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Capt. Hugh H. Colquitt, 3d Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

1st Lieut. Washington D. Gibbs, Jr., 2d Mississippi Vol. Inf., is honorably discharged the service, on tender of resignation, to enable him to accept promotion. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

2d Lieut. Lucius V. Hubbard, 15th Minn. Inf. Vols., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Lucius V. Hubbard, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

3D U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. (immunes) was fully organized at Macon, Ga., by Col. P. H. Ray, in less than two months' time, and received orders a few days since to proceed to Santiago. Col. Ray is a veteran of the Rebellion, and a Captain in the 8th U. S. Infantry. The following is a complete roster of officers of the new regiment: Field Staff—Col. Patrick H. Ray, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Reaves, Maj. Thomas S. Wyly, Maj. Frank Gordon, Maj. and Surg. Seaton Norman, 1st Lieut. and Adj. John A. Condon, 1st Lieut. and Q. M. Daniel L. M. Pelto, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. William A. Chapman, Chaplain Daniel H. Parker, Captains—Marion W. Harris, Jefferson Wilcox, William H. Cobb, Edward Wilson, William V. Carter, Frank R. Frost, Walter K. Wheatley, John D. Twigg, Wade H. Westmoreland, Hugh H. Colquitt, Charles R. Warren, 1st Lieutenants—Sidney R. Wiley, Thad H. Parker, Albert W. Glichrist, Robert E. McBride, John A. Sibley, R. Wilbur Collins, Lee C. Hoyle, Mack E. Laird, James A. Thomas, Jr., Van Den Corput, William A. Jones, 2d Lieutenants—James H. Blount, Jr., Frank F. Crenshaw, Martin L. Williams, Harry C. McCool, Eddy B. Stevens, David C. Barrow, Edward Harralson, James E. Bunting, John H. Estill, Jr., Jefferson D. Rooney, Alpheus W. McCall.

2d Lieut. William K. Naylor, U. S. Inf., will proceed under his letter of instructions from the A. G. O. dated July 23, 1898, to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf. (S. O. 105, D. D., Aug. 4.)

The Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., in a memorandum dated July 1, 1898, publishes General Orders and circulars amending the Army Regulations of 1895, arranged in handy form, so that the number of the paragraph and the amending order can be seen at a glance.

Rear Adm. John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, retired; Maj. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., U. S. Army, and Mr. Henry G. Marindin, Assistant, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, are appointed a Board to examine the locality of the proposed bridge across the Niagara River. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Camp Merritt, San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., for temporary duty with the organizations named opposite their names, now at that camp: 2d Lieut. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf., Battalion, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. J. McNab, 23d Inf., Battalion, 23d Inf. (S. O. 94, D. Cal., July 27.)

Instruction in signaling at posts in San Francisco harbor will be under the supervision of the Signal Officer of the Dept. of California. Signal classes will be formed at each post. The Commanding Officer of each post will detail one officer and at least four enlisted men from each Volunteer company or battery, who will receive instruction under the supervision of the Signal Officer, Dept. of California. One thoroughly instructed man will be detailed daily from each regular organization at each post where such organizations are serving to act as assistant instructors. (S. O. 99, D. Cal., July 22.)

Col. H. W. Hubbell, 201st N. Y. V. (Capt., 1st U. S. Art.), upon the completion of the organization of the regiment, issued a stirring order, in which he says, in part: "The future reputation of the regiment remains in the hands of its officers and soldiers. Let them resolve that, when it shall have completed the work assigned to it, every one will remember with pride his connection with the corps. The profession and duties of the soldier from time immemorial have been deemed high and honorable; nevertheless all those employed therein have to subject themselves to arbitrary rules, which though seemingly severe are nevertheless necessary. A body of armed men, no matter how fine material it may be composed of, is worthless without discipline; lacking in this property when the final test comes it will fail. Fine drill and fine appearance do not alone constitute discipline. This quality is mainly shown by prompt and unquestioning obedience to the order of superiors. These orders at the time may seem hard and unreasonable, nevertheless they must be executed. If unjust, after compliance, complaint may be made and justice secured. 'Obey first and complain afterwards' is the motto. Every soldier has the right to seek freely redress from his Captain if he believes himself imposed upon. Petty tattling should not be encouraged or indulged in, but a well founded grievance is entitled to investigation. The reputation of the regiment is now confided to its officers and men."

Troop A, Utah Vol. Cav., is designated for duty at the National Park in the State of California, and will march from the Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 5, 1898, by the following route: Burlingame, Mayfield, San Jose, Coyote, Gilroy, Bell's Station, San Luis Ranch, Los Banos, Dos Palos, Columbia Ranch, Madera. At Madera, the command will be divided, Capt. Joseph E. Caine, with 2d Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball and two-thirds of the enlisted strength, will proceed to the Yosemite National Park, via Raymond, Ahwahnee, Wawona. He will establish a camp in the vicinity of Wawona, and perform the duty of protecting the park from injury and depredations. 1st Lieut. Benner X. Smith, with one-third of the enlisted strength, will proceed to Sequoia Park, via Fresno, King's River, Visalia, Three Rivers. He will establish a camp in the vicinity of Red Hill, Dave Carter's, or other suitable location in that neighborhood, and will perform the duty of protecting that park and the General Grant National Park from injury and depredations. 1st Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th Cav., is assigned to duty temporarily as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and will apply to the Chief Quartermaster, and Lieut. Nolan will rejoin his proper command. Medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the command as follows: Capt. Caine's detachment: Acting Asst. Surg. F. B. Robinson, U. S. A.; Pvt. Myer Josephson, Hospital Corps. Lieut. Smith's detachment: Acting Asst. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A.; Pvt. Fred B. Zweybruck, Hospital Corps. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

ARMY NOTES.

A report received by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., states that the captured arms at Santiago number 7,000 Spanish Mausers and 2,000 Argentine Mausers. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The rifles which were examined are in good condition and suitable to be issued at once to the troops.

News has reached Washington of a recent proclamation of amnesty, in which General Blanco made known to the Spanish people of Cuba that Spain had, through the intervention of foreign powers, been forced to the disgraceful issue of suing for peace, and that there would be no more war and no further use for soldiers. He offered a pardon to all Cuban political prisoners, and over 150 were released in Havana. Havana, he says, will be given over to Americans and Cubans, and the Spaniards will be forced to evacuate. He assures the soldiers and all Spanish residents who wish to return to Spain or to go to other Spanish possessions, that free transportation will be given them by their mother country to their destination, and they will be protected from interference on the part of either Cubans or Americans. He suggests that the Cubans be forgiven and no longer regarded as enemies, and that no unkind feeling be cherished.

The fact that the authorities are not unmindful of the necessity of inspecting meat deliveries, as we suggested last week, is shown by the condemnation at Newport News of a large quantity of provisions, among which were 10,000 pounds of beef. It is probable that other food products for transportation to Porto Rico will also be condemned.

The monitor Monterey, Comdr. Leutze, which left San Francisco June 7 in company with the collier Brutus, Lieut. Cottman, arrived in Manila Bay Aug. 4. The Monterey stopped at Honolulu en route, arriving there June 24. She sailed June 29, but owing to an accident to the machinery of the Brutus, returned the same day, and finally resumed her voyage for Manila on July 1. The five remaining transports of Gen. Merritt's expedition arrived at Manila July 30. The Newport, on which were Gen. Merritt and staff, being a fast vessel, arrived some days previous. The five transports and the troops they carried were as follows: Morgan City—The 1st Idaho Vols. and the 1st Nebraska recruits. City of Para—The 13th Minnesota. Indiana—One battalion of the 18th U. S. Inf., one battalion of the 23d U. S. Inf., the Signal Corps and a detachment of Engineers. Ohio—The 1st Wyoming Vols., Batteries G and I, 3d U. S. Art., and recruits of the 13th Minnesota. Valencia—The 1st North Dakota Vols. These deaths were reported during the voyage: 2d Lieut. Robert D. Kerr, Engr. Corps, from spinal meningitis; Musician Frederick E. Buckland, Co. E, 13th Minnesota, from rheumatism of the heart; Pvt. Steve N. Roddy, 23d Inf., from apoplexy; Ralph R. Bower, of the Signal Corps, from heart exhaustion; Pvt. Bowker, of Douglas (Wyo.) Volunteers, from typhoid. There were several cases of measles and typhoid fever, including Lieut. Echols, of the Engineers, measles, and Conklin, Co. G, 1st North Dakota Volunteers, typhoid.

It is expected that the troops now in Southern camps will shortly all be moved North.

Among the officers released from quarantine at Tampa, Fla., Aug. 9, were Brig. Gen. N. M. Duffield, U. S. V.; Col. Boynton and Maj. Worth, of the 33d Michigan Vols. The officers of the Regular Army released from quarantine who started for their homes were: Maj. Henry W. Wessells, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Wilcox, Asst. Adj. Gen.; 1st Lieut. H. G. Wilkins, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. L. Horsey, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Acting Asst. Surg. Frank Donaldson and Maj. Wilson, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Capt. Reinholdt Richter, of the 1st California Vols., who was wounded at Manila July 31, was a native of Australia, aged forty-eight years. He joined the Regular Army in 1880, being discharged with the rank of 1st Sergeant of Battery D, 1st Art., U. S. A., in March, 1885. He entered the National Guard of California in July, 1889, and was retired as 1st Lieutenant of Battery B, 1st Art., Sept. 1, 1894. In March, 1898, he was elected Captain of Co. 1, 1st Inf., at the head of which he went to Manila.

An incident of the efficiency of the Regular troops of the Army was shown last week, by the thorough and prompt action of the U. S. Engineers at Willets Point, N. Y. H., under command of Maj. John G. D. Knight, when twenty-four wagon loads of tools, including some

fine grade instruments were shipped on the transport Chester on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 2, although the order for nineteen of these loads was received as late as Saturday afternoon, July 30. The quickness in assembling, preparing for shipment and delivery of this material showed the excellent training of the Regulars and their ability to execute emergency orders effectively.

Capt. William F. Morris, of Co. K, 9th New York Volunteers, who arrived in New York City a few days ago from the camp at Chickamauga, Ga., makes the most serious charges as to the ill treatment of men both as regards medical attendance and rations, and declares that some of the cases that came under his own notice were shocking. The Captain is one of the best known officers in the New York service, in which he has served close on twenty-five years, and is known as a thoroughly competent officer. In civil life he is superintendent of Station D, of the Brooklyn Postoffice. Capt. Morris was extremely indignant at the scenes he had witnessed of the suffering of sick men, and declared the so-called investigation of rations by officers of Governor Black's staff was a farce.

Secretary Alger has decided to break up the large Army camps and spread the troops in smaller numbers about the country at healthy spots.

Before any troops are started to the new camps every arrangement will be made to have the sites selected in readiness to receive them. Water arrangements will be completed at each camp before the troops arrive. To Knoxville, Tenn., will go the 2d Division, 1st Corps, 31st Michigan, 1st Georgia, 6th Ohio, 158th Indiana, 1st West Virginia, 2d Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania, 14th Minnesota. To Middletown, Pa., go the 2d Division, 2d Corps, 159th Indiana, 32d Kansas, 3d New York, 6th Pennsylvania; 4th Missouri, 7th Illinois, 1st Rhode Island, 3d Missouri, 2d Tennessee. To Lexington, Ky., go the 3d Division, 1st Corps, 12th Minnesota, 5th Pennsylvania, 8th Mississippi, 21st Kansas, 3d New York, 9th Pennsylvania, 2d Missouri, 1st New Hampshire. The 3d Pennsylvania, 147th Indiana, 5th Ohio, 2d New York, 32d Michigan, 6th New York, and 3d Ohio, of the 4th Corps, go to Huntsville.

The 1st Ohio and the 5th U. S. Cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The 4th Kentucky, Col. Colson, commanding, has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the 7th Corps.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

General Shafter, under date of Santiago, Aug. 8, sent the following telegram to President McKinley relative to the publication of the recommendation to General Shafter signed by officers of his command:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned—a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11, 1898. "11:45 p. m.

"Adjutant General, Washington. "Sanitary report for Aug. 10: Total number of sick, 3,255; total number of fever cases, 2,151; total number new cases of fever, 307; total number fever cases returned to duty, 235. Deaths, Aug. 10—Pvt. Frank Fuller, Co. M, 33d Michigan, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur Heney, 33d Michigan, yellow fever; Pvt. Richard W.

Johnson, Co. G, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; William J. Mosley, Co. H, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. M. C. Thompson, Troop G, 10th Cav., yellow fever; Pvt. Harvey McGuire, Co. E, 6th Inf., pernicious malarial fever; William J. Walters, Co. B, 8th Inf., typhoid pneumonia; Pvt. H. W. Goetz, Co. F, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Dunn, Co. B, 8th Inf., pernicious malarial fever; Pvt. P. Vesper, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts, acute diarrhoea. SHAFER."

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 12. To H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.

"St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with 9th and 10th Infantry and two companies of 71st New York. St. Paul should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with 2d Infantry, four companies of 71st New York and General Kent, with his headquarters. Morteno leaves in a very few minutes with 21st Infantry. Rio Grande, with Col. Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived. SHAFER."

THE BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The programme which Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, proposed to Parliament this year and which aroused such intense interest in England, was as follows:

(A) Original Programme.—First class battleships built: Majestic class, 9; Royal Sovereign class, 8; the Renown, 1; Barfleur, Centurion and three others of the same class, 5; Admiral class, 6; total, 29.

First class battleships building: Canopus class, 6; Formidable class, 3; Improved Majestics, 3; total, 12. Total first class battleships built and building, 41.

(B) Current Year's Programme.—Battleships, 3; armored cruisers, 4; sloops, 4.

(C) Supplemental Programme.—Battleships, 4; cruisers, 4; torpedo destroyers, 12.

The estimated cost of the current year's programme is £7,000,000; of proposed ships, armaments, and ammunition, £8,000,000; total, about £15,000,000. The new programme is to be spread over three or four years, and first instalment of cost to be met by a supplemental estimate. Besides the £15,000,000 called for above about £6,000,000 will be necessary to discharge the liabilities on vessels under construction April 1. The reason given for laying down four additional armored cruisers is that Russia is providing for six and the British already had two in hand, leaving four to be built under the fixed British policy of meeting every naval advance by other Powers in Europe.

Commy. Gen. Eagan has assigned Mij. Duval to duty as Chief Commissary at Montauk Point, Long Island. He has been instructed to supply, besides the regular Army rations, fresh beef and fresh bread every five days, purchasing a sufficient quantity to last that length of time. An additional allowance will be made for the sick and wounded, who will be in the hospital. Gen. Eagan has notified the medical officers that he will allow sixty cents per day for each man on the sick list, to be expended, in the discretion of the Medical Corps, for delicacies, the surplus to revert to the Commissary Department.

For years the pension problem has been regarded as one of the most difficult with which the Government has had to deal, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to establish the pensioners of the present war on a more certain footing than those of the last. The plan suggested is to furnish every soldier on his discharge from the Army with a complete descriptive list, a copy of which shall also be filed in the archives of the War Department, showing by the certificate of his company commander, how often and for how long a time he has been absent from or unfit for duty on account of wounds or sickness, either in his quarters or in a hospital, and the nature of the wounds, disease or diseases from which he has suffered. It is also proposed that each soldier, when discharged, shall be carefully examined by an Army Surgeon or a board of Army Surgeons, and the result of such examination entered on his descriptive list and made a part of the permanent records of the War Department. If these suggestions should be adopted and carried out, both the Government and the soldier would be in possession of all the evidence required, in most cases, to establish a claim for pension. The medical and hospital record of the claimant would be as easily and quickly determined as the record of his Army service, and his physical condition at the time of his discharge would be equally well established.

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THE CAPITULATION OF GUAM.

Full accounts of the celebrated capitulation of Guam in the Ladroneas have been received and confirm the details given in the cable dispatches a month ago. The Charleston threw a few four-pounder shot at the old fort, which was built ninety years ago of coral, and never had a cannon mounted in it. It had not been occupied for half a century, having been originally constructed as a defence against the natives and not for the protection of the harbor against warships. The Governor's adjutant came out to the flagship with the health officer, but Capt. Glass quickly convinced him that quarantining the Charleston was not to be thought of. When the Governor was informed of the demand for surrender he answered "that the laws of Spain forbid him to go on board a foreign warship, and that negotiations must be conducted on shore." He was so tardy in responding to a second imperative demand for surrender that a party consisting of about fifty marines from the Charleston, and Cos. A and D of the 2d Oregon, was embarked in boats. A strong wind was blowing; there was a heavy swell in the harbor, and the pitching and the tossing of the boats was so great that a number of the men became seasick, notwithstanding that they had been a month on board ship. As the long string of thirteen boats started for shore, some two miles distant, towed by the Charleston's launch, a tremendous downpour of rain, such as is only seen in the tropics, accompanied by a driving wind, obscured the entire landscape and wet the men to the skin. However, before the boats reached the shore, the Governor's gig was seen to put out from the landing, waving a white flag in token of surrender, and the landing party was taken back to the vessels. The garrison, which consisted of fifty-four Spanish soldiers and 150 native soldiers, with six officers, including the Governor, was drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of the marines, who were promptly disembarked and drawn up in line opposite the Spaniards. The Governor and his subordinates presented their swords to the American officer and took their places in the boats; the soldiers stacked arms, and, as the marines filed in front of them with boxes, each man took off his cartridge belt and threw it into the box. The Spanish soldiers were then placed in the boats and the native soldiers were disbanded. As soon as thus formally absolved from their allegiance to Spain, the native soldiers cut off their buttons and all insignia of rank they had, and threw them away. The captured soldiers were then conveyed to the steamer City of Sydney, and placed under guard, while the Charleston's launch steamed out to the ancient coral fort and raised above it the Stars and Stripes, the guns of the Charleston peeling forth a salute to the flag, thus ending the ceremony of taking formal possession in the name of the United States. The arms surrendered consisted of 54 Mauser rifles, 53 Remington rifles, and 3,700 rounds of ammunition.

No garrison was left, and the only American citizen on the island was selected for temporary Governor. This is Thomas Wilson, the keeper of a trading post, born on the island, of Californian parents. So earnest an American is he that he has made the practice of filing an oath of allegiance to the American Government in San Francisco every two years. The natives are a very peaceable class, well disposed towards the Americans, and there is no Spanish population left except the families of the Governor and one or two of his officers and a priest.

Guam is the most southerly of the Ladroneas, has 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, contains 260 square kilometres of area, and has "the extensive port of San Luis de Apra, which, with few better ones, could be called magnificent for its capacity and security," according to a Spanish encyclopedia. Rota is the next island, with 200 square kilometres and a small population. Then follow

Aguiuan and Tinian, of small size and value. Then comes Saypan, of 600 square kilometres, the second in importance in the group, with a broad roadstead separated from a "magnificent port" by only a narrow channel obstructed by a rock. Then come several other islands, among them Pagan, which has a "capacious roadstead, and near the roadstead a lagoon, which could easily be converted into a port, if necessary."

A report by Don Augusto Marques to the Spanish Minister of Commerce shows the true importance of these islands in the future commerce of the Pacific. He says they "are situated in the direct line of the new communications between Europe and Asia by America, a line which will be inaugurated by the opening of one or various canals across Panama. The new road to the Indies of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which the Spanish had the honor of discovering and utilizing alone, is going to be changed into the new road to China and Japan of the twentieth century, and steamers of modern nations will use the same lines as the old galleons from Acapulco to Manila. If Spain wishes, before ten years the Marianas will be a populous and prosperous country, whose products will give new revenues to the treasury, and Guam will be converted into a central and important point. In a word, Guam can fulfil in the western Pacific, and to the benefit of Spain, almost the same function which Honolulu will represent in the eastern Pacific." These arguments gain new force with the now extremely probable opening of the Nicaragua Canal.

THE SOLDIER OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, in a letter to the New York "World," says: "The main fact that has developed in this Santiago campaign is that the soldier of the Regular Army is the best man standing on two feet on God's green earth. This fact is put forth with no pretense whatever of interesting the American public in it. The public doesn't seem to care very much for the regular soldier."

"The three shining points about the American Regular are his illimitable patience under anything which he may be called upon to endure, his superlative marksmanship and his ability in action to go ahead and win without any example or leading or jawing or trumpeting whatsoever. He knows his business, he does. He goes into battle as if he had been fighting every day for three hundred years. If there is heavy firing ahead he does not even ask a question about it. He doesn't even ask whether the Americans are winning or losing. He agitates himself over no extraneous points. He attends exclusively to himself. When an order comes he has no more to say; he simply displays as fine a form of unquestioning obedience as there is to be seen anywhere. It is his sacred thing, his fetish, his religion. Nothing now can stop him but a bullet."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. T.—The 16th Congressional District of New York includes Westchester County.

G. F. S.—If you will inform us of the particular district you desire information about we can answer your question. A list of vacancies in all districts cannot be given.

L. M. McB.—The range under you mention appears to be unknown in Army and Navy circles, and also among prominent gun men.

OLD SOLDIER.—There is now no position of General Service Messenger in the Army. That position is now a civil service one.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Have the enlisted men in Cuba appointed 2d Lieutenants in the Regular Army June 19, received their promotion yet? Answer.—Yes.

E. F. H.—There is no Ensign Clarke Fitch, U. S. Navy. There is a Lieut. (J. G.) Claude E. Fitch in the Volunteer Navy who, at last accounts, was on the collier Sterling.

W. C. B.—Willets Point is a school for the engineer troops. Write to the Adjutant Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, Whitestone, N. Y., for any information you desire as to enlisting, etc.

B. asks: How did the United States rank among the naval powers, counting only vessels actually built, before the destruction of the Maine? Answer.—The United States stood fifth.

Volunteers. Climatic changes are apt to produce Colic, Dysentery, etc. Dr. Siegert's ANGSTURA BITTERS is a sure preventative of these diseases.

MARRIED.

BROWN—TURNER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1898, Mr. Alonzo G. Brown to Miss Gertrude Tryon Turner, daughter of Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. Navy.

KENNEDY—MURDAUGH.—At Norfolk, Va., August 3, P. A. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, U. S. Navy, to Miss Bessie Murdaugh.

WARD—LYON.—On Tuesday, August 2, 1898, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Karl Kellogg, in Oswego, N. Y., by the Rev. P. N. Meade, Kate Kellogg Lyon to Lieut. Philip Raymond Ward, 7th U. S. Art., and son of Col. Thomas Ward, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Santiago de Cuba, August 7, 1898, of yellow fever, Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th U. S. Inf.

BOGAN.—At Charlestown, Mass., August 9, 1898, Col. Frederick B. Bogan, 9th Mass. Vols., of disability, incurred at the front in Santiago de Cuba.

CABELL.—July 31, 1898, at Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever, Joseph Tilford Otis, 1st Sergt. 2d Arkansas Vol. Inf., son of the late Col. Elmer Otis, U. S. Army, retired, aged 21 years.

DICKSON.—At Ellicott City, Md., July 11, 1898, Sophie George, only daughter of Surg. and Mrs. S. H. Dickson, U. S. N., aged 14 months. Surgeon Dickson is attached to the U. S. S. Massachusetts, at the seat of war and could not leave his post.

KERR.—On board a transport en route to Manila August, 1898, Addl. 2d Lieut. Robert David Kerr, Corps of Engineers, a graduate of 1898.

POLAND.—At Asheville, N. C., August, 1898, Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, U. S. Vols., Colonel 17th U. S. Inf.

STEELE.—At Santiago de Cuba, August 4, 1898, of yellow fever, 2d Lieut. Harry R. Steele, Signal Corps, U. S. V., formerly First Class Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

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UNDERTAKERS.

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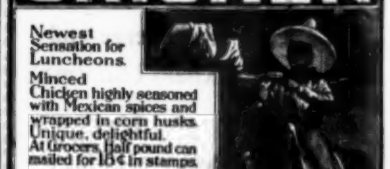
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MONTAUK POINT.

The "Evening Post" says that much has been written about Montauk Point and the simple beauty of its natural scenery, but since it has been proposed as a camping ground for soldiers the place has come to have a new interest. The Point never lacked a reputation for beautiful scenery, and after three visits Army officials have pronounced it one of the finest locations for a camp on the Atlantic Coast.

The section of the Point which would be selected for a camp lies between Fort Pond Bay and Great Pond, less than half a mile from the Long Island Railroad station, and the remarkable harbor, where Austin Corbin proposed to establish a port of entry for trans-Atlantic freighters. The ground is almost surrounded by water, and is an undulating strip having an average height of 75 feet above the sea. From one shore to the other there is not a level stretch twenty feet square. Dress parades would never be the imposing spectacles there that they are at Peekskill or Hempstead, and company streets and regimental lines would have to be extended up the sides of hills and valleys, which, without a preliminary clearing process, would, in most cases, give tent floors inclining at angles of several degrees.

In the hollows under some of the hills are thickets as impenetrable as any Cuban jungle, and, if practice at guerrilla warfare were desired, no better spot could be found for it. Except in these miniature forests there is not a tree east of Rocky Point. Lack of shade is one of the worst defects of Hempstead Plains, where on hot days the sun beats down unmercifully and the wind fails utterly to comfort the men. On Montauk there is always a breeze, if not a gale, bringing the coolness of the ocean.

There is something deceptive about Montauk's distances that amounts almost to an optical illusion. To the person searching a vantage point for an extensive view, the hill just ahead always seems to be the highest. A pedestrian can climb from crest to crest of the endless line of hills, and still see just beyond another which seems to be the highest of all. On clear days the atmosphere contributes to the illusion by appearing to remove half the miles recorded on the map.

In Montauk's bracing atmosphere the Commissary Department would have to provide an extra supply of rations, and portion them out more generously than at most camps, or cases of underfeeding would be reported in alarming numbers. It is uniformly "a long time between meals" at Montauk. The men, if industrious, and good sportsmen, could add substantially and agreeably to their fare by fishing, either in the fresh-water ponds or in the sea. Port Pond is full of black bass and perch, and Great Pond is well stocked with white perch, which are considered by the inhabitants to be excellent food. Skill born of experience in handling the rod and line and in selecting the proper bait are the only require-

ments for success in fishing in Montauk ponds. A favorite pastime is fishing in the surf on the south shore by throwing a line 150 feet out into the water for striped bass. This is exciting sport, and often productive of good results. In Fort Pond Bay is another favorite fishing ground, and further out bluefish abound in quantities that make them easy prey to anglers of slight experience.

One of Montauk's strongest recommendations is its freedom from mosquitoes. These little pests are effectively kept at bay by the steady breezes. They exist, however, for whenever a calm settles down on the Point, the bothersome insects turn out in swarms. Under foot there are snakes, fieldmice, turtles and other crawling and creeping creatures, but all are harmless.

Montauk's facilities for bathing are unsurpassed. In the ocean surf and still-water bathing and fresh-water bathing in the ponds, make a combination that few places can offer. The surf bathing on the south shore is considered somewhat dangerous because of the treacherous undertow and the shifting bottom. The beach is narrow at the widest point, and at intervals is covered with huge rocks, behind which are high cliffs of coarse gravel.

NAVY RECRUITING.

Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Michigan recruiting rendezvous, at Erie, Pa., has made a very satisfactory report of the work of this rendezvous to Aug. 1. Associated with him are Surg. John W. Baker, U. S. N.; Past Asst. Engr. Lucius W. Wooster, U. S. N., and Boatswain Thomas Savage, U. S. N. Enlisting was commenced on May 17, since which time about two thousand applicants have applied, from which there have been selected for the various higher ratings four hundred and seventy-four men. There have been received from the other recruiting stations thirty-three men, making a total of five hundred and eleven. These men have all been equipped as soon as enlisted, have been put under Navy discipline and training, with most ample liberty privileges, and it is worthy of remark that there has not been a single desertion from this rendezvous or the loss of any Government property under this system.

The current expenses of the Civil War amounted to \$3,348,372,905. The New York "Sun" estimates that the present war will cost \$640,000,000 besides an average charge of \$300,000,000 for pensions until the last pension is paid. It says: "We group these figures in a tentative way, not to impress the public mind with the idea that the war with Spain has cost one dollar more than its permanent results are worth, but to enforce the plain business proposition that, as the indemnity is to come in territory, not in cash, the indemnity ought to be adequate. That is business; that is common sense. This war is going to cost us nearly a billion dollars. We must have the Philippines."

A SPANISH ACCOUNT OF MANILA BAY.

Lieut. Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., an A. M. of Norwich (Vt.) University, furnished the college paper, the "Reveille," with a description of the battle of Manila Bay, and with a translation of an account of it translated from the "Diario de Manila" of May 4, 1898. This paper says: "As the sun rose above the clouds and mist that overhung our shores on the morning of May 1, the inhabitants of Manila saw with surprise and dismay the enemy's squadron in well ordered line of battle on the waters of the Bay. Who could have imagined that they would have had the rashness to stealthily approach our shores, provoking our defenders to an unavailing display of skill and valor in which, alas, balls could not be propelled by heart throbs, else the result would have been different."

"The spectators on the shore, with and without glasses, continued to scan the advancing enemy, who although he may have been brave, had no occasion to prove it, since the range of his guns and the deficiencies of our artillery enabled him to do us all the harm he wished with impunity. Those who comprehended the undisturbed movements of the enemy, seemingly so inoffensive, were filled with rage and desperation realizing that there was no remedy, and only a choice between honorable death or remaining in passive cowardice."

"A thick column of smoke burst out of the forward storeroom hatch of the Cristina indicating that an incendiary projectile, of the kind prohibited by Divine and human laws, had taken effect in the cruiser. Without ceasing her fire she retired towards the shores and was scuttled to avoid falling into the Yankee's hands. The indignation of the sailors of the Cristina was raised to the highest pitch at seeing the Castilla on fire from the same incendiary causes."

"Our principal vessels were now out of the combat, and as several of the Yankees were badly injured by the fire of our vessels and batteries, they withdrew toward Mariveles, ceased firing and occupied themselves in repairing damages until ten o'clock, when they commenced their second attack which was to complete their work of destruction."

Our Annapolis correspondent mentions this week the "endless chain" which was started to present to Commo. Schley a memorial from his Maryland admirers. Secretary Long is the victim of another endless chain designed to buy a battleship with ten cent pieces, the ship to be called the Maine, in commemoration of the lost ship, and Mr. Loong has been getting more embarrassed and annoyed. Aug. 4 he prepared a circular letter telling the human links of the endless chain that he had no authority to receive money for such a purpose, would not receive it, and that the fund was unnecessary, as Congress had provided for the construction of a battleship to be called the Maine. The dimes will be returned to their donors. Secretary Long with thirty million dimes in his pocket would be a sight.

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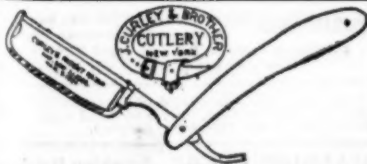
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DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Lucien Young, Lieut. U. S. N., who
appeals from the action of the Auditor for the Navy
Department in disallowing the difference between wait-
ing orders pay and other duty pay while he was under
treatment in hospital. The Auditor reports the facts as
follows: "On Jan. 29, 1898, Lieut. Young was detached
from the U. S. S. Alert, in obedience to orders from the
Secretary of the Navy, and by order of Comdr. Leutze,
commanding the vessel he was transferred to the U. S.
S. Marietta, to await an opportunity to be sent to the
Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal. He reported on
the Marietta the same day. The Medical Officer of the
Marietta having reported that Lieut. Young's physical
condition was such as to permit him to travel, Comdr.
Symonds directed him to proceed to the Navy Yard,
Mare Island, and report to the Commandant for treat-
ment in the hospital. He reported as directed Feb. 10,
1898, and to the Medical Inspector for treatment in hos-
pital the same day, and was discharged therefrom
March 23, 1898. He was paid shore duty pay from Jan.
30, 1898, to March 30, 1898. In the settlement of
Paym. Barry's account, not yet recorded or numbered,
for the third quarter of 1898, there was disallowed
against his pay the difference between shore duty pay
at \$2,200 and leave pay \$1,800 per annum, from Feb.
10, 1898, to March 23, 1898, forty-two days, at \$400
per annum, \$46.06. The claimant was detached from
duty and ordered to the hospital at Mare Island for
treatment, and under the decision of the Comptroller he
was only entitled to leave or waiting orders pay while
at the hospital (2 Comp. Dec., 501; 3 Comp. Dec., 425)."
Under date of Aug 2, 1898, the Comptroller says: "The

order detaching the claimant from his vessel placed him
upon waiting orders, and his subsequent orders to pro-
ceed to the hospital for treatment did not place him on
duty at the hospital. On the authority of the cases
above cited, the action of the Auditor is affirmed."

A party of Utes of the White Rock Agency, Utah,
having left the reservation, well armed and mounted,
headed for the great game region in Routt County, Col.
Gen. Sumner on Aug. 4 ordered Lieut. W. T. Little-
brant, with a detachment of the 7th Cav. to accompany
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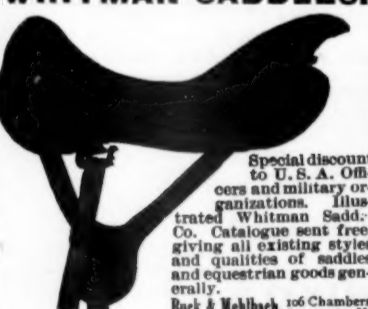
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THE HONORS OF THE FIGHT.

The propensity of the newspapers to give all the credit for good fighting to Volunteers, even in an Army where they formed not more than one-fifth of the force, and did not do a twentieth of the work, has been so pronounced as to attract general attention. Mr. J. W. Hinkley, of the West Point class of '72 gives in his paper, the Poughkeepsie "News-Press," the following explanation of it: "The reason for it all is to be found in the newspaper conditions of to-day—conditions which too often involve the sacrifice of all else for so called news. The Volunteers are new in the field; they have just left their homes, their villages, their clubs, their social and political associates, and those at home are extremely anxious to hear from them. Behind this anxiety is the demand for the class of stories which find favor and space in the American newspapers while the war is in progress, and, as the Volunteers in the service represent all parts

of the country, the demand for news concerning them is overwhelming and universal. The Regular Army's work is taken as a matter of course. Regulars are expected to fight well and successfully, and when Regular officers and men are noted in the death list, the reader in search of his neighbor, his relative, his friend, or his political favorite in the battle, passes over the Regulars on the list."

Mr. Hinkley thinks that "The Volunteers in the service, especially those who were in the battles, object more strongly than any one else to the newspaper reports which do injustice to the Regulars," and that the wide demand on the part of observing students of the war that the Regulars be given all the credit honestly due them, is really praise, and not adverse criticism of the Volunteers. It is essential to the whole Army, to the country, to history and to truth that the stories of the battles be properly told and that heroism be noted in the Regular and Volunteer alike. For our part we believe that the rise of this subject and the attention given

it on every hand, will tend to the nationalization of military feeling. It will not come in a day, but this war will effect a marked advance toward that desirable end. As Mr. Hinkley says, the Volunteers are not responsible for the injustice which is an outgrowth of the amazing chicanery that seems to be swamping some newspaper men. Our impression is that some correspondents have deliberately falsified the facts in special cases at the front, giving to Volunteers the credit of services which they knew the Regulars performed and filling their papers with gush of a kind which we are glad to say is not poured on the Regular Army.

General Shafter's publication of the letter from his general officers is in the nature of an appeal to the country, and it suggests a belief on his part that the Administration is governed by other than strictly military considerations in dealing with the troops. Col. Roosevelt has been a member of that Administration and his testimony appears to have been accepted by Gen. Shafter as that of an expert witness.

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War Department,
Quartermaster-General's Office,
June 12, 1898.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General to Capt. J. McE. Hyde, Quartermaster, Boston, Mass., the information that it is believed the Kharkee Cloth, per sample submitted, is of the proper shade of color.

(Signed,) WM. S. PATTEN,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Second Indorsement.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Boston, Mass., June 14, '98.
Respectfully referred to Mr. S. Shuman of A. Shuman & Co., Washington street, Boston, Mass.

(Signed,) J. McE. HYDE,
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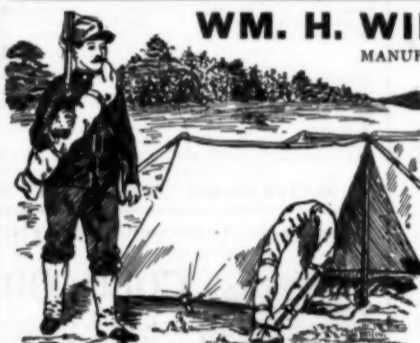
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